RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 121. BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 24, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with		Tons.
1926					
29 May	DELTA	..	MOOLTAN	x ..	20,847
5th June	CHINA	..			7,952
12 "	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	..	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	..			11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	..	MALOJAx	..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA	..			10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	..	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA	..			16,568
24 "	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	..	15,993
31 "	RAWALPINDI	..			16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	..	RANPURA*	..	16,585
14 "	CHINA	..			7,952
21 "	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDAx	..	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	..			11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	..	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR	..			8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	..	MOOLTAN x	..	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA	..			16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†	..			10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI	..			16,619
16 "	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA	..	20,837
23 "	RANPURA	..			16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..			11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	..	15,993
20 "	RANCHI	..			16,650
27 "	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	..			16,568
11 "	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDAx	..	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI	..			16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	..	11,089

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1926			
13th July	MANORA	..	7,888
19th July	MADURA	..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA	..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER	..	..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
26th May	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
26th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
28th "	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMUROBAN M.	5374	24 May	28 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12.25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12.25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore		Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

E. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPNY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE PARSEE, knowing accountancy typewriting and taking interest in Sports. Apply Box No. 1677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R3197

WANTED—SERVICE in Judicial or Political Department by a B.A., LL.B. with experience, both of practice and departmental routine. Best credentials. For terms write to Box No 1686, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

B R3225

WANTED—Two GRADUATES one English Literature, other Mathematics. Latter must be a Gujarati Apply at once stating terms to THE PRINCIPAL, Gurukul Andheri, (Bombay).

A R3217

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R3191

WANTED in a small State in Kathiawar, a Competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, conversant with all round Motor Mechanism, Electrical experience preferred pay according to qualifications Rs. 150 or over p.m. Apply to Box No. 1676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 26630

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS, searching employment. Register names with Employment Securing Agency, Ambala. Apply with an annpa stamp.

A R3210

WANTED.—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Security in cash or Government paper essential. Apply stating along with other particulars, the cash security he can offer, and minimum pay acceptable. The selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.

A 26623

EARN MORE MONEY.—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.

B MF

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS.—Big rose scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4; 800 Rs. 7-8; Bombay, Langra, Kishanbhok 100 Rs. 2; 50 Rs. 6. Packing Freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 25, Darbhanga.

R3220

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

N. B. PAGDIWALA—English Waterproof Hat Cover, Felt Hat, Cork Hat, Polo Hat, Parsi Feta Seller and Repairer, New Charni Road, Rasid Building, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS VALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

USED TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING BOOKS WANTED. Liberal prices offered. Apply "BOOKMAN" C/o. this paper.

L 3214

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.

P R3174

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

P

PERSONAL.

DEAR CHAKRAPANY—I approve of your pilgrimage to God. Kindly inform me of your whereabouts and welfare. I will send money for your expenses. I will not disturb in your pursuit after honest service. I want you to realise your sense of duty and act accordingly.—Yours affectionately, C. NARASIMHACHARIAR

P R3212

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—SODAWATER MACHINES, English make, daily capacity 600 and 1,000 dozens, complete with Generators, Gasometers, Fillers and Washing Machines, etc., all in perfect working order. Apply to Box No. 1678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

K R3193

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Tadeus St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

OPEN AUCTION to dispose off Fly shutters teakwood screens with swing doors, glazed doors, etc., will be held at Jayamahal Palace, Napean Sea Road, Bombay at 3 p.m. on 4-6-1926. Intending bidders will have to deposit Rs. 40.

Conditions of auctions can be seen at the above place during office hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(Sd.) J. A. NAZARETH.
Executive Engineer,
Palace Division.

26657

WANTED

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY. Salary according to qualifications. Benefits of Provident fund.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for one year only, with prospects of permanence thereafter. Applications with copies of testimonials statement of academic qualifications, teaching experience, age, minimum salary required, etc. should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June, 1926.

SHIV NARAIN, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate High Court (Punjab)
Honorary Secretary Committee of Management, Hindu College Delhi.

26656

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st of July, 1926, for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 220-10-270 p.m. plus Rs. 50 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating in full, age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and training qualifications and teaching experience essential.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
ecretary, Schools Committee.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay (1).

N.B.—The condition that knowledge of Persian is essential has been dropped in this advertisement. Intending applicants are requested to note this.

26644

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926.

THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.

26303

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 25in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.

26642

WARNING.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Contractors for the Realignment of Bhore Ghat for the G. I. P. Railway, request the Residents and Visitors of Khandala to be careful to keep themselves away from the blasting operations that are going on and be on the look-out for warnings in connection with such operations.

26621

PUBLIC NOTICES

LIFE INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of LIFE MANAGER to the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Bombay. Applicants must state their qualifications, details of present employment, previous experience, age, and salary desired. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.

26651

NOTICE.

STUDENTS intending to join the Hindu Ladies' Hostel of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association are requested to intimate to the undersigned immediately. Hostel is now in good working order and the accommodation is only for a limited number of students.

D. G. DALVI,
Hony. Secretary.
Servants of India Society.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

R3223

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD. Bombay, has made arrangements for training in Insurance of one or two Indians of respectable family in England. Applicants should be Graduates of British or Indian Universities, and not more than 23 years of age. They will be required to undergo a period of training in Head Office, Bombay, before being sent to England. Full particulars will be supplied by the General Manager to applicants with the necessary qualifications.

26652

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Surat City Municipality having passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination, Bombay, on Rs. 60-5-100 with a cycle allowance of Rs. 10.

Applications with all particulars and testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1926.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Knowledge of Gujrati is essential.

A. H. PATEL,
Health Officer, Surat.

18-5-26.

26653

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY (12).

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will reopen for the Monsoon Term on 4th June, 1926, and the Third Year M.B. B.S., Classes will begin from the same date. There will be only thirty Vacancies, this year and Candidates, who have passed the INTER M.B., B.S., EXAMINATION of the Bombay University or an equivalent Examination of any other recognised University, are eligible for Admission. The candidates are, therefore, directed to send in their Applications, with their University Certificates (which will be returned) on or before the 4th June, 1926, on the PRESCRIBED Forms, to be obtained from the Dean's Office, during Office hours, or sent for by Post, provided, a duly STAMPED Envelope, bearing the student's name and address, is enclosed.

The Term Fee of Rs. 67 for the College, PLUS Rs 16 for the Hospital Practice will have to be paid by the Candidates, on the day of Admission. There would be no Admission Fees for the Students joining this Term.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Bombay, 20th May, 1926.

26648

THE TOKYO AND SHANGHAI TRADING CO., LIMITED.

KARACHI.

(Registered Under Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000
DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 100 EACH.

Rupees 10 per share on application, Rupees 15 per share on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rupees 15 each at an interval of not less than three months.

The objects of the Company are to carry on business of Importers' Exporters and to undertake commission agency of every descriptions for which the company shall be able to declare handsome dividend.

Ask for application form and further particulars.

A. R. BAZAZ,
S. LALL NARULLA,
P. GORRI DATT.
Directors.

26655

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Gajanan Jinabhoy Esq. in his own right and from Messrs. Gajanan Jinabhoy, Vanmali Vithal and Bai Maneckbai widow of Kashidas Ambaram Divech the Executors and Executrix respectively of the deceased Kashidas Ambaram Divcha with the consent of the Equitable Mortgagee, Mr. Sadashiv Jinabhoy and Mr. Ambalal Narotamdas, administrator of the estate of the legal Mortgagee Narotamdas Khimchand Shah and free from their claims and mortgages, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th day of May 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premists, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold land or ground together with the messuage or tentments standing thereon situate at Chunam Kiln Road now known as Lamington Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay fronting the said Lamington Road on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 306 1/3 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. W-13752, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. W-7386 and Cadastral Survey No. 1187 of Girgaum Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1899 (1) Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad, on or towards the East by tht property of Vazir Hapee and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 CASE OF SILK HABERDASHERY AND BOX OF FANCY LEATHER POCKET WALLETS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th May 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of Messrs. Morsell and Co. c/o Messrs. Kendall and Co., Ltd. Callicut Street, Balllard Estate, Bombay:—

1 Case containing cotton as well as cotton and silk filled Vegetable Down teapot cosies cotton and silk cushions, celanese artificial silk vests, cami-knickers, and camisoles, and gents worsted cotton dressing gown girdles.

(2) On account and at the risk of Messrs Kendall and Co. Ltd., Callicut Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

1 Box containing 72 gents fancy leather pocket wallets.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, LAW BOOKS, PADLOCKS, PIECE GOODS, "RENOLT" MOTOR SERVICE BODY, CAR "FIAT" MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Aucion THIS DAY, MONDAY, 24th May, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England Mews Digest of English Laws, Digest of Indian Law Cases, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A lot of shirtings, Mulls, Jacconets Dhoties etc.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

2 cases of Padlocks, about 25 doz. in each.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Allibhoy, 35 Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

1 case of Alluminium ware.

By the order of the party concerned:—

One "Renolt" Motor Service body car, 1½ Tons, 14 seater.

One "FIAT" Motor Car in working order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD QUALITY (SAWRI COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE AND CO., will sell by by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ghorupdeo in the compound of The Forbes Press by order of the insurance office concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:

One lot loose good quality (sawri cotton) belonging to Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co, Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES YARNS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Side 'D' and 'E' Sheds, Princess Dock on account of the underwriters 5 bales Yarns No 40s damaged by Fire and Water.

EX S. S. "JANUS."

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SODA WATER FACTORY, LARGE KITCHEN STORES AND REMAINING FURNITURE OF APOLLO HOTEL.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Apollo Hotel Soda Factory with all the necessories and larye cooking stoves will grill and the remaining furniture, etc.

BENNETT AND CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1926, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO OF KARL R. ANDRAE MAKE, HAMBURG, STAHLE BIG OAK CABINET GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Chambers Middle Colaba very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield suite, rich cabinets, corner cabinets sweet toned cottage piano by Karl R. Andrae, Hamburg, Stahle big oak cabinet gramophone, electric and key model with automatic stop, rich table ornaments, flower vases, rich carpets, single and double bed-steads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothe and gown presses, bed-room chest of drawers, hatstands, chairs, reclining sofas, etc.

The property of C. A. Mahon, Esq., of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture

She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.

6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A Romance of under-world rogues who sought easy pickings and found them.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The most amazing Romance ever screened!
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
Bluebeard's Eighth Wife.
A paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
The Story of a Modern Blue-Beard and the girl who put an end to his matrimonial Marathon.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m
MIGHTY LAK A ROSE
A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

For Cold Water Bath in This Hot Weather
KNICKERBOCKER BATH-BRUSH
IS A BOON.
It fits and Holds Fast to Any Size of Faucet
It sprays only where directed and does not wet.
Prices Greatly Reduced
No. 303-BRUSH Original Price Rs. 12-8
Now Sold at Rs. 3-8 only.
We have also Superior Brushes viz :—
No. 71—Deluxe Combination Set, also Special Soldiers & Travellers Brushes.
Send for List.
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One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

TO THE SORROWING SICK.
TO THE SORROWING SICK—A Siddha Yogi now settled down in Malabar, cures all Chronic and the so-called incurable diseases. This is published at the request of some friends for the benefit of distant patients, who are unable to consult personally. From the 1st May until further notice the Mahatma will himself pack and despatch medicines. Those who apply for medicines by post are requested to send M. O. for 1 Re. to cover clerical, packing and postage expenses. The medicines and advice is entirely free for those who call personally. To every patient a Yantra (Kavacha) is given gratis to expedite the cure. The patients' Jenma Nakshatra required with a full description of the symptoms. The rich may make a donation after they are cured. Address to K. P. S. MENON, Vadakancheri, Cochin. Those who can prepare medicine themselves need not send M. O., but only a self-addressed stamped envelope.
P R3122

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS
Have achieved unique success in reviving exhausted nerves and increasing mental and physical strength. Best tonic and body builder. Sure cure for brain-fag, loss of vigour, disorders of the stomach, palpitation of heart, spermatorrhoea, wet-dreams and impotency. A scientific remedy that has never failed. Give them a trial and see for yourself its beneficial effects.
Mr. A. V. RAO writes:—I have pleasure to inform you that I am benefitted by using your Sanjibani Pills.
Mr. S. Y. JAFRI, Asstt. Stationmaster, Bellrai, writes:—I am very glad to inform you the result I derived from the medicine Sanjibani Pills.
Mr. D. I. GUNERORDINE writes from Kumbalwella galle:—..... "The Sanjibani Pills has improved my system to a very great extent and has refreshed my memory and I am very glad to inform you that I am wholly cured of my disease."
Mr. HODDROW writes from Shillong:—Kindly send me two phials of Sanjibani pills. I am much relieved by using them.
Price Re. 1 for 24 pills V. P. Extra. Packing and postage free for 3 phials. Write directly to the Manager.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box:—11435. (Dept. B. C.) Calcutta.

The "*Ideal*" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

CLUBWALA & CO
OFF HORNBY RD
FORT BOMBAY
OLDEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MACHINERY, TOOLS RAILWAY STORES, STOVES, SANITARY WARE, LADDERS, ETC. ETC.

ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL ROLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From vernacular papers I see that the roll for Assembly Election is but an apology. This day I have written to the Collector of Bombay as per copy of the letter herewith enclosed. Please publish this. I wish to ask through your columns that others should join in taking action in that direction. I have consulted my lawyers and am advised that inspite of Government notifications, the Collector is bound to take due and reasonable care—Notifications such as have been published can not exempt him from doing his duty. Otherwise he may as well publish a roll with no names or one name, and set those who are entitled to vote to get certificates from income-tax authorities and insist on being enrolled. If public is to do all that, why is the Collector entrusted with the duty of preparing the roll? I am aware that Bombay Municipality has been entrusted by the Collector under some working arrangement to act for him but that does not free him from his duty and liability. I understand that same as last time there is a hiatus between the Collector, the Income-tax Office and Municipality and hence the apology of a roll.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

To,
The Collector of Bombay.
RE. ELECTION ROLL.

Gentleman,

I am (both in my personal capacity and as sole proprietor of Lakhmidas & Co.) an income-tax payer. I find from local vernacular papers that the roll you have got ready is but an apology.

If my name does not appear, I intend having a test case, of which I give you notice.

You as roll preparer are bound to take all reasonable care that names of income-tax payers appear.—Faithfully yours,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

RAILWAY SERVANTS AND POLITENESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This morning I had to go to Thana to see a certain gentleman. When I returned to the railway station, it was nearly time for the train for Bombay. There were at the gate three ticket collectors, and without addressing any one in particular I asked "which platform please for the train for Bombay." One of them said in reply "Look at the Indicator, man. What's the Indicator for if not for a blooming ignoramus like you?" I smiled and remarked that since I was an old man "fading" was perhaps a more suitable epithet than "blooming." I got the information I wanted from a passenger who just then entered, and was barely able to catch the Kalyan fast.

Now if the little great man (I mean the ticket collecter—I hope the non-use of capitals won't be deemed an offence) had simply said to me "Number Five," he would have (1) given me the needed information in two words, instead of wasting his breath on two sentences without giving any information;

(2) saved both his time and mine;

(3) lost nothing whatever, but earned my thanks; and also

(4) won some regard for the administration of the railway.

I think it is the duty of all railway servants to help passengers in every way they can and not to be rude. The Agent will do well to issue a circular, double underlined if necessary, about the duty of helpfulness and politeness.

Yours etc.,
S. V. GULVADI.

BOMBAY, May 19.

DISCOURTESY TO AN INDIAN PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the above heading, one Altof Mehmood writes a foolish letter (to put it very mildly) on the alleged discourtesy of a European, sitting cross legged, when H. E. H. the Nizam stood by a Refreshment Bar at a Public Play; and the others, (meaning Hyderabaddi subjects) were on their legs.

Now when persons visit places such as theatres, music hall, etc., they certainly do not want a fuss made about them. Surely people "exalted" or only "ordinary" mortals want privacy and freedom from ordinary daily cares when they visit such places of amusement. A theatre is not a Durbar where one has to jump on his legs every time the Royalty is passing. It was a *public* show: and any one who pays his money has a right to do as he thinks fit, as long as he behaves himself. Where the discourtesy comes in, one fails to see. If however the performance was a *Private* one, given by the Nizam, the case would be different.—Yours, etc.

B. N. KHOMBATA.

Taj Mahal Hotel,
May 20.

MADRAS HOMEO COLLEGE
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CONJEEVERAM.
L. M. S., M. B. and M. D. Titles in Homeopathy or Biochemistry etc., taught by correspondence. Shortest course. Bright prospects. High class Diplomas granted. For Prospectus apply with red stamp to Dr. C. V. Gopaul Rao, H.M.D., Ph.D.Sc., &c, Principal of the college.

A QUESTION OF PRESTIGE.

KARACHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION REFUSES TO LOWER RATES

KARACHI, May 22.

The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation have written to the Municipality expressing inability to reopen the question of reducing their charges for electric consumption from seven and half annas to six annas per unit. The Municipality, it is understood, has decided to discontinue supply for the offices, public halls, markets, schools, and parks from the next month, when the notice given by the Corporation expires.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, M.L.A., writing to the "Sind Observer," says that the Electric Corporation have nestled themselves on the perch of dignity, treating with scorn the protests assailing them from all sides, including responsible public body like the city Municipality. He is of opinion that, flouting the customers is a danger which lurks behind all monopolies. "The monopolists must always," he says, "bear in mind, that a day may come, when they would get retribution with compound interest."

A wealthy Parsi merchant has written a letter to the Press undertaking to buy up the Electric Corporation on behalf of a syndicate, guaranteeing six per cent dividend, free from Income Tax, to the shareholders. He offers to supply electric current to the city on the old rates for three years. The offer has stiffened the boycott of the Electric Supply Corporation, and the Municipality has found itself on the horns of a dilemma.—Free Press.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI INTERVIEWED.

WEAKENED INFLUENCE OF CONGRES IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, May 22.

Maulana Zafarali, President Punjab Khilafat Committee interviewed by the Associated Press on the present state of Congress-Khilafat relations in the country and the possibility of Mussalmans joinings hands with Congressmen in the coming general elections and running Mussalman candidates on the Congress ticket said he was afraid it was not possible for the Congress in the Punjab to secure any Mussalman of any party who would be prepared to enter the Council or the Assembly on the Congress ticket. If however the Congress was strong enough to assert itself against the stalwarts of the Hindu Mahasabha and condemn its present activities it might become possible for it to secure a large number of Mussalmans at least from Khilafat circles who would be willing to fight the elections in name of the Congress, but not otherwise. The Maulana said it was possible for Mussalmans to enter the Council on the Congress ticket before the frontier reforms episode but the attitude taken up even by Swarajists entirely changed the outlook of the Mussalman community. They had now begun to think their interests no longer safe in the keeping of the Congress dominated as it was by those who posed as Nationalists but were really communalists of the most inveterate type. They still thought highly of Mahatma Gandhi but alas nobody would listen to him any longer. For Pandit Nehru Mussalmans did entertain some regard but he too had been carried away by the rising anti-Mussalman flood whose sluice gates had been opened by Pandit Malaviya. Hindu-Mussalman tension the Maulana proceeded was unfortunately increasing and propaganda in the Hindu press to represent the Central Khilafat Committee as enemy of Hindus was causing a great deal of mischief. He for one did not look upon the resolutions passed by the Central Khilafat Committee at the special session at Delhi as an ultimatum to the Hindus. Some speeches made on that occasion should not in the Maulana's opinion have been couched in language which had caused indignation amongst Hindus but on the basis of a few disjointed sentences to represent the whole Mussalman community as violently anti-Hindu was most unfortunate. "I still look upon Hindus as my brethren and fellow countrymen" said the Maulana, "without whose co-operation it is difficult for Mussalmans to rise to the full height of their destiny in this country. But if the Hindu Mahasabha and its protagonists refuse to accept our extended hand of fellowship there is no help for us but to act independently and shape our destiny by our own unsupported efforts. The time however is sure to come, and that at no distant future, when all these troubles will pass away and matters will take a hopeful turn.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Dibrugarh message of 21st instant says: About 700 coolies belonging to the Hancotta Tea Estate, three miles from Dibrugarh struck work on Monday on the question of wages. Before this they had assaulted the Assistant Manager. Armed police were requisitioned. All coolies have since returned to work and the situation is now quiet.

A. P. Gupta, Manager of the P G S. Works Ltd., 41, College Street Market, was sentenced, on Saturday, by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for selling one ounce each of Realgar and Upriment to Uttarpara College without license, to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

L. A. Morrison, of the Morrison 7 Co., is being prosecuted before the City Magistrate for alleged criminal breach of trust and misappropriation at the instance of Sr. P. U. Guest, Manager, Jello Resin Factory, Lahore. The case stands adjourned till June 14.

A Calcutta message says: Figures for India's seaborne trade for April 1926 show that total imports amounted to Rs. 20.05 lakhs and total exports including re-exports to Rs. 27.. 58 lakhs.

Correct Feeding
during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.
The 'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1
is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.
Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.
To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.
Mrs. .....
.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

"Sanatogen enabled me to do twice as much twice as well"
COSMO HAMILTON.

"Very true it is that you can only get out of a machine what you put into it, and that most intricate machine, the human brain, needs extra nourishment to stand the strain. A course of Sanatogen is exactly what the brain and nervous system need to enable a man to do his best work and more of it."

These are the words of Mr. Victor Bridges, one of the best-known modern novelists. To do your best work and more of it, to forget the existence of nerves and fatigue—that's what Sanatogen will enable you to do. Because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being—the cells, and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

For Sport: The fact that Sanatogen strengthens the nerves and conquers fatigue is not only valuable for daily life but also for sport. Train with Sanatogen. It enables you to keep your body and nerves at "concert pitch" even during the most strenuous game. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks then you will understand why so many internationally famous sportsmen use it regularly.

Increase your own health with
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Sold at all chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 22.

To-day Reuter Reports unchanged in old crop and 2 points higher to 4 points lower in new crop in New Yorn futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 9 points up.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—The American markets continue fetureless with small fluctuations.

We advise purchases on declines.

With New York futures reported unchanged, the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning at the same rate as yesterday's close, viz:, Rs. 335 1/2 for F G M G Broach April/May. After a slight setback of half a rupee, the market steadily advanced to Rs. 336 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying, but the close was again easier at Rs. 334 1/2 as a result of Jobbers selling.

F G M G Broach July/August after having opened at Rs. 338 1/4 fluctuated within range of a rupee and closed steady at Rs. 338. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 337 1/2 and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 337 1/4 on Shroffs and Japanese Houses selling.

Fine Oomra May opened at 319 1/2, gave way to Rs. 318 1/2 and closed at Rs. 319; Bazaar Operators were moderate buyers while Japanese Houses were sellers in this contract; Oomra July opened at Rs. 319 1/2 and closed easier at Rs. 318 1/2 on Japanese Houses selling. F. G. M G Bengal for May and July were respectively quoted at Rs. 253 and Rs. 254.

In Ready Cotton, the demand yesterday was on a moderate scale, but only nice quality lots were offered high prices by Exporters and millwains, while ordinary cotton was taken up at comparatively low prices.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATION

Bombay, May 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	333 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	337 1/4
Fully Good Bengal May	250
Fully Good Bengal July	253
Fine Oomra May	318 1/2
Fine Oomra July	318 1/2

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st May 26:—

Cotton	3,679 bales.
Wheat	23,903 cwts.
Linseed	12,049 cwts.
Rape, etc.	227 cwts.
Gingellyseed	117 cwt
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1,138 cwts
Castorseed	6,220 cwts
Rice	4,028 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,635 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,244 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2,809 cwts.
Juwar	8,131 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	804 cwts
Bajri	1,731 cwts
Coal	7,582 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine M G	270/75
Bengal Fine M G	255/60
Bengal F G M G	245/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45
Punjab-Americans F F H G	350/55
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35
Puigaon Fine M G	330/35
Arvi Fine M G	330/35
Amraoti Fine M G	300/15
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/15
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90
Khandesh Fine M G	285/90
Khandesh F G M G	
Broach Fine M G	345
Broach F G M G	335
Muthia Fine M G	275/80
Muthia F G M G	265/70
Dhirwar S G	265/70
Coompta M G	350/55
Westerns M G	315/20
Westerns H G	
Miraj M G	360/65
Cambodia F G M G	385
Navsari F G M G	
Surat F G M G	390/400
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	330
Dholkera F G M G	320/30
Kalagin F G M G	

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 22.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7	0
Finix	No 6¾	0 7	3
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0 8	0
David	No. 10½	0 8	6
Shapurji	No. 10¾	0 8	9
Tricumdas	No. 10¾	0 8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 9	0
Tricumdas	No. 12¾	0 9	3
Kilachand	14½	0 9	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10	9
Japan	No. 20	0 12	0
Japan	No. 32	1 1	0
Japan	No. 40	1 3	0
Japan	No. 42½	1 4	9

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 22th

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterdays	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,83,569
Central India ..	50	3,56,831	3,20,349
Barsi and Nagar ..	541	2,08,533	1,93,677
Hyderabad-Gaorani		72,733	94,997
Berar	210	4,65,787	5,58,076
Central Provinces ..	62	2,40,237	2,53,677
Total Oomras ..		863,16,32,579	17,09,345
Dholera	937	2,40,717	2,15,396
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,880	1,31,053
Rajputana	59	97,805	67,913
Sind-Punjab ..	100	2,84,369	3,53,899
Broach	27	3,10,564	4,61,554
Coompta & Dharwar	68	88,345	1,04,009
Westerns-Northerns	253	59,961	62,615
Cocanada		1,966	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		27,027	22,672
Persian		3,797	4,932
American		9,618	9,649
Egyptian and African	1,372	56,922	41,326
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	3,147	3,487
Total ..	3,679	29,44,697	31,88,208

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th May This year	Last year
Europe	2,194	4,62,286	5,54,187
Japan & China ..	15,422	14,94,545	14,83,794
Coast Ports ..		21,596	17,682
Up country by Rail.		73,451	12,561
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		26,380	16,257
Total ..		17,620	20,78,258 20,84,481

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, May 22.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.37+.11
October	17.61+.07
December	17.51+.06
January	17.41+.05

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, May 22.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Continent 2,000 bales.

Futures at New York:—

July	18.37+.11
October	17.61+.07
December	17.51+.06
January	17.41+.05
Spot Cotton at New York	18.90+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.97
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	17.99+.08
October	17.15+01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4,85.93

MILL STORES.

Bombay, May 21.

Quotations are:—

Healds-Cotton Rs. 1-0-6.
Healds-Elastic Rs. 21.
Reeds Re. 0-2-4.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Kenion Rs. 7.12.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Kenion Rs. 8-12.
Sizing Flannel 72 in. Kenion Rs. 3-14.
Bandings-in-scroll Oldham Rs. 1-3-6.
Bandings-tubular Oldham Rs. 1-10-6.
Bandings-spindle Oldham Rs. 1-4-6.
Bobbins-Slubbing Japan Rs. 25.
Bobbins-Rovings Japan Rs. 17.
Bobbins-Ring twist 5 in. Rs. 6.
Bobbins-conical 5in. Rs. 6.
Bobbins-weft 5-3/8 in. Rs. 5-8.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1.11.
Pickers Rs. 55.

Mill-stores market was rather conspicuous by an absence of demand. Japanese Bobbins saw absolutely no life. Woollen goods, Bandings and Healds also kept featureless. Tone is dull.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, May 21.

Quotations:—

Soda Caustic Rs. 17.8.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 10-9.
Soda Hydrosulphide Re. 1.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 27-8.
Salt Aniline Re. 0-9.
Salt Antimony Re. 0-8.6.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3.12.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4.
Potash Chlorate Re. 0-3-10.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32.8.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5-6.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 18.8.
Acid Acetic Re. 0-7-6.
Acid Oxalic Rs. 26.
Sago Flour Rs. 12-6.
Farina Rs. 13.
Dextrine Rs. 16.8.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22-8.
Alomina Sulphate Rs. 6.8.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 15.
Sugar Lead Brown Rs. 32-12.
Sugar Lead White Rs. 41.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 18.

Market ruled steady. Demand was practically very moderate and fluctuations worth noting were nil. Farina and Bleaching Powder were the only two commodities that saw some animation. Zinc, Magnesium, Epsom, Brown Sugar Lead, Aniline Salt and Dextrine kept rather dull. Chlorate of Potash saw some better demand. Consumers are buying bare requirements only.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, May 21.

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent I P Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent B Y Rs. 60.
Congo Red Rs. 1-4.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 1-5.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5-12.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-8.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3-10.
Sizing Blue Rs. 5.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs. 5-2.
Nigroseno Crystals Rs. 1-10.
Hemetine Crystals Re. 0-15.
Sulphur Black Re. 0-14.

Tone and remarks:—Prices are almost steady. Business in active in Alizarines, Magenta Crystals and Fast Red, Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine saw some business.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Brass English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass German	3/4	56	8	0
Brass German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Copper American	1½			
Copper American	1 3/4			
Copper American	2			
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼				
English Copper 3/4 to 2				

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CL OTH

Bombay, May 23.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	1	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	6
Kaliamardan	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Milt	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	6
David Mill	,,	1	2	9
Apollo	,,	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	1	0
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	0
Sakunthala	,,	1	0	9
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	6
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
BABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	12	0
Hindustan	,,	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
727 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix		1	5	3

SHARE MARKET.

May 19.

To-day market opened at about yesterday's closing rates and ruled slightly easy with small fluctuation and since then there was good buying enquiry in B. Eyeing which opened 890, touched to 898/12 and closed 896/4. Fazul opened at 855, gone up to 862/8, closed 857/8. All the Nagpur rule dveny firm which opened 496/4, closed 507/8; Hydro steady at 870.

Tram ordinary opened at 121/4, closed 123/2, and there were more buyers than seller. Tata ord and second pref were steady, opened 21/12, touched 22, closed 21/14, 44/4 respectively.

Imperial Bank somewhat easy by profit-taking closed 1645, and ntributory 431/4. Central at 27/2, and Bank of India transacted at 82.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	83
Baroda ..	50	4	79 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	27 2
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	78
Imperial	500	40	1645
Imperial Contributory—	125	10	431 4
Union	½	..	3-6 XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	11
Central India Mining.	10	4½	23
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35
Katni Comet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	3
Shivrajpure	15	Y 7 7	38
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prant[illegible] ..	500	14 p.c.	870
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	144
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	91
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	76
Mandra Bhon ..	99	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	667 8XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation F.	250	..	236
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—9-2		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	632 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	975
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	23 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	65
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	972 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	935
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	448 12
Ta Power F. ..	1,000	..	700
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	820
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	155
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	520
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	140
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	51
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	4-13
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	660
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	121
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	44 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	46 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	21 14
Thackes	50	..	135
Telephone	50	1y	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	25	1y	3 10
New India	25	1y	18 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 8
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410 XD
Alliance	100	..	42 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Asser Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	396 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	370
Central India O. ..	100	16	507-8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	427 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colabaland & Mill.	100	..	126 4
Coorla	100		140 4
Crescent	100	nil	191
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	660
Diamond O.	100	..	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	133 12
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	26	857 8
Finlay	130	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	105
Gold Mohur	100	..	6 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	177-8XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	10 00
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	383 1
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	52-8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	97 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 8
Kohinoor	500	..	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4925
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	88 12
Madras United ..	250	15	460
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86 4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	130
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	318 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	485
Phoenix	100	10	490
Planet	100	..	
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	95
Sassoon Silk	500	..	485
Sholapur	1,000	250	7 50
Simplex	250	..	138 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	475
Swan	100	nil	130
Tata Mill O.	500	..	100
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1885
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	740

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	890	898-12	890	896-4
Century	366-4	370	366-4	370
Central India ..	493-12	507-8	493-12	407-6
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	126-4
Crescent ..	..	..	..	190
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	133-12
Fazulbhoy ..	855	862-8	855	857-8
Finaly	..	..	..	115
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	175 XD.
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	383-12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	930
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	88-12
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	105
New Great ..	316-4	320	316-4	318-12
Pearl	485	487-8	485	485
Pabany	..	..	..	220
Pehoenix ..	..	..	..	400
Simplex ..	..	..	..	138-12
Swadeshi ..	478-12	485	478 12	485
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	155
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	173-12
Tram Co., Ord.	121-4	123-2	121-4	123-2
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	11
Central India Mining	..	..	..	23
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	35
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	47-8
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	38
Tata Hydro	970	975	970	972-8
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	21-12	22	21-8	21-14
Tata Iron and steel Def				46-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/8.

3 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/12

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 101/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 108/15.

5 1/2 per. cent War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 102/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107/10.

6 per cet. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs 108.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 180/10.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89.

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 197. Rs. 88.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 106.

Tone of Market.—Very firm.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

Jute:—Albion 430, Alliance 405, Anglo India 340, Auckland 183, Barnagore 144, Bally 140, Birla 6/4, Belvedere 390, Budge-Budge 395, Caledonian 485, Chapdani 132, Clive 27/4 Craig 4/2, Cheviot 216, Dalhousie 305, Delta 423, Empire 42, Fort Gloster 685, Fort William 212, Gondalpara 710, Gourepore 580, Hukumchand 9, Hooghly 52/8, Howrah 30/8 Kamarhatty 460, Kankanarrah 390, Kelvin 90, Kinnison 865, Lansdowne 206, Lawrence 510, Lothian 340, Naihati 370, National 24/12-25/54, New Central 370, Northbrook 42, Nudea 40, Orient 180, Presidency 6, Re Waverly 6/4 Hessian 14/4, Jute 79, liance 50/8, Standard 333, Union 487/8 Hessian 14/4, Jute 79,

Cotton:—Agra United /11 Dunbar 149, Keshavram Cotton 4,

Coal.—Burrakur 19/8, Bokaro Ramgur 16, Raneegunge 28.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/6, I. I. Still 5/12, Madon Theatres 3/4, Imperial Bank 1625-30 Imperial Contry. 425

Remarks.—Jute shares were improving owing to the fall in raw jute. Miscellaneous section remained quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bink's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Francs 1160
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1170.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1155

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4-86—7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 149.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 144.00
London—Rome Liras 122.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, May 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16.
Bar Gold 84/4/9 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/16 Idle.

London, May 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business very small. Market idle.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2.
Interest days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand	1190
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	200
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	156

Market steady.

London May 21.

Exchange Belgium	149.25
Exchange Athens	376.00

Cuban Sugar 11/9 May. Sellers.
London and Liverpool markets were closed on Saturday 22nd May 1926.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 22.

3 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3—1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 22.

Sovereigns Ready 13—8.
,, Forward 13—8.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold 2n settlement, Rs. 21/9/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 68/6
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 68/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68/3
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.

London, May 21.

Bar gold ready, s. 84—9 3/4.
Silver ready d. 30—1.
Silver forward, d. 30—0.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. America and India sold. Chin bought. Small amount of business has been done. Market closed with sell's at the rate. We think some further declin possi

GOLD.

Bombay, May 22.

Ready:—21/8/9.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/9. At 6 6 p.m. 21/8/9.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/9/0. At 6 p.m 21/9/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/0/6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 22.

Ready:—68/7.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/2 Highest 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/4.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68. Highest 68/ At 6 p.m 68/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/7/0
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 1/8/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGEGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Cutchi citizens' protest at Mandvi disaster, Masjid Bridge, Dana Bunder, 9 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. L. R. Tairsee to preside.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

Ceremony of laying foundation-stone of National Medical College, compound of Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Works, Club Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 28.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

The s. s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music. Call-sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

VAISHYA LITERARY ANL SOCIAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Club, Prof. K. M. Khadye will deliver a lecture on "Sense of Duty" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Club rooms.

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Gorakhpur District Conference comes off on the 27th and 28th instant at Kasia. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

A Khadi Exhibition will also be held on these days.

AN ENTERTAINMENT GATHERING.

On Wednesday last a representative gathering of Mahomedans was present in the Islam Club, when Mr. M. O. Suraiva entertained Mr. Oei Kang Tjwan at a dinner. Mr. Oei is the representative of Messrs. Kian Gwan Co. (India), Ltd.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building of the National Medical College will come off on Wednesday (the 26th instant) in the compound of Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Works, Club Road, Lamington Road North, at 6 p.m.

BHAGWAN BUDDHA'S JAYANTI.

A public meeting will be held to consecrate the memory of Bhagwan Buddha's 2550th thrice-sacred anniversary on Wednesday (the 26th instant) at 6.30 p.m., at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s compound, Club Road, Bombay, when Mr. C. F. Andrews will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned joint meeting of the Council of the Bomuay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive of the Swarajya Party (Bombay Branch) will be held on Wednesday (the 26th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was to meet on Sunday evening could not meet owing to want of quorum.

DEFINITE & DECIDED.
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VITHAL SAYANA BLDGS, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY 2.

MARINE STREET FIRE

UNABLE TO OPINE ON CAUSE OF OUTBREAK,

JURY'S VERDICT.

Inquest on the body of Rakma Ganoo (35) who died at the G. T. Hospital on the 12th instant as a result of the Marine Street fire was concluded on Sunday morning at the Coroner's Court.

Mr. Henry Minfiald of the Phalton Road Police Station stated that he had sent some of the powder that was supposed to be part of the same consignment which was said to have caught fire to the Chemical Analyser through the Head Police Officer. The Chemical Analyser reported that it was pure chlorate of potash. The owners of the goods, i.e., the Indo-British Chemical Co. had stated that they had received it from Hamburg through the National Bank of India.

The Coroner was of opinion that the evidence of Narayan was utterly unreliable. The House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital had satisfied him that chlorate of potash was not by itself inflammable. It was, therefore, not possible for him to say how the fire originated and who could be held responsible for it.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death through pneumonia following extensive burns sustained in the fire. The jury had no evidence to express an opinion as to how the fire occurred.

INSANE MAN DROWNS HIMSELF

Inquest was held on the dead body of Megha Kala (40), a sweeper, residing at Walpakhadi, at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on Sunday morning.

The deceased had been insane for the last eleven months. He left home on Friday in the absence of his wife, and never returned there. His body was found floating in a well on the Parel Tank Road, at 3 p.m. on Saturday. The police who were informed removed the body to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to drowning, the deceased having drowned himself through insanity.

BOY DROWNED IN TANK

"Accidental drowning in a storage water tank" was the verdict returned by the jury at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on the dead body of Raghunath Waman Sabnis, a boy of two years, residing with his parents at Vincent Road.

It appeared that on Saturday morning the boy was found missing and a search was made by his father and other relatives. A lady of the family found out the dead body of the boy from the storage water tank situated in the compound of the house the family was living in, during the search. The tank was only two feet deep, and it had no wall or railing around it. The boy seemed to have fallen in the tank while playing in the compound.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

Before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Girgaum Police Court consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Sir Reginald Spence one Durgahi Allaudin, tramway driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Dhondy defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that a girl aged four was standing on the tram rails at Duncan Road wiping her face which was covered with water. In the meantime the accused who was driving a tram car came very fast and knocked down the girl. The latter was caught in the life guard and carried a distance of about 25 paces before the car was brought to a standstill. The accused pleaded not guilty. His defence was that the girl came running across the tramway lines. He tried to stop by putting on the brake but did not succeed in doing so and the girl was thrown down. On the evidence the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30. Out of the fine Rs. 20 was awarded as compensation to the injured girl.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

LAHORE, May 22.

The Lahore High Court has reduced the capital sentence passed on a man named Butasingh by the Sessions Judge, Ferozepur, under Section 302 I. P. C. to one of transportation for life. The Hon'ble Judges held the opinion that as the accused was tried for the second time for one offence committed by him in August 1921 the sentence should be reduced.

Butasingh along with another were sentenced to death by the Session Judge, Ferozepur, on July 31st 1922 for the murder of one Atarpuri in Ferozepur District in August 1921. but on appeal to High Court they were discharged in Dec. 1922 on the ground that the proceedings were without the jurisdiction as the murder had been committed within the boundaries of Kalsia State, the other person having been handed over to Kalsia State authorities. Butasingh was again tried for the same murder by the Sessions Judge of Ferozepur and sentenced to death on November 30th 1925. —A. P.

In response to the appeal of the Chairman Veershaiva Free Boarding, Byadgi, the cityzens of Byadgi participated in the mahotsava which fell on 13th instant. In the morning, Besaveshwar was worshipped. In the noon, poor people were fed. In the evening, the palanquin procession passed off quietly through the main roads. Afterwards Mr. Channayya Pashupati of Dharwar delivered an address before a large audience.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

MR. VITHALDAS KANJI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji is standing as a candidate for election to the Port Trust from the cotton panel of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.L.A., who is likely to be absent for another two months.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT PALGHAR.

The first Co-operative Conference will be held at Mr. G. G. Dandekar's Bungalow, Palghar, on 31st instant at 12 a.m. Mr. Chhotalal R. Shroff is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., of Servants of India Society will preside. Distinguished co-operators from Thana and Bombay will attend and address the Conference.

COUNCIL ELECTION IN THANA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The meeting of the friends of Mr. G. B. Pradhan at his house on Sunday last was held for the purpose of starting a District Branch of the Responsivist Party in Thana. It is stated that branches are to be started in the Talukas. This is good so far as it goes. But the selection of Mr. G. B. Pradhan as the party's candidate appears to be irregular. It was not the purpose for which the meeting was called. The meeting was not representative, it was a clique and it has no right to force upon the people its own president as a candidate without giving the people an opportunity of comparing his work and merit with that of other intending candidates. Like the Congress and the Swaraj Party, the Responsivist Party should also call for applications from intending candidates and an impartial Committee (from which friends of candidates should be excluded) ought to be appointed and the selection of the most deserving candidate should be made on merit and work. Mr. Jayakar in his address at Vile Parle claimed honesty and straightforwardness for his party. Let him then see that proper procedure is followed in the selection of the candidates. If this is done Mr. G. B. Pradhan has very little chances of being selected as the party's candidate for his record of work in the present Council is very poor and disappointing. He has only 32 questions and one resolution to his credit. He has done very little for getting the grievances of the people removed. He showed his sympathy more for landlords than for tenants at the time of the Rent Act Extension Bill. He voted twice with Government against the Swaraj Party at the time of the Children's Protection Act. He is not at all enthusiastic about Prohibition and took no part in the debate on Excise Policy. He was practically a Swarajist candidate at the last election and was boomed as such by "Lokmanya" and "Kesari." Yet he was reported to have been in the running for Ministership and he was declared to be an Independent in the Council. He remained with the Swaraj Party in the Silence Session but did not join it in the walk-out, and is sticking to his seat in the Council. With these sins of commission and ommissions, he has little chances of being re-elected in the straightforward fight on merit and work. Mr. Jayakar observed at Ville Parle that "Voters should look into the antecedants of those who are espousing the cause of the Responsive Co-operation and find out whether you see anything there which supporters the theory of place hunting." Judged by this test Mr. Pradhan would be found to be a pro-Government man. He was nominated by them almost on every Committee appointed by them for Council work.

Let Responsivists in Thana district insist on their right of having a say in the selection of a suitable candidate on merit and work and not by influence. He would by the latter test be a fit candidate of aristocratic classes but not the common middle and poor classes. Let voters be watchful and not be duped by the "clique which met at Thana" and put it up as a Party candidate without proper procedure. The mandate should come not from the top but from the bottom, not from the leaders who are members of a mutual helping society but from the common voters.—Yours, etc.

A THANA VOTER.

GAEKWAR'S BUST UNVEILED.

A Songadh (T. V. Railay) correspondent writes:—

"Shrimant Prince Pratapsingrao Rajo of Baroda came here on 20th instant when he was enthusiastically received at the railway station.

In the afternoon flowers and chhabdis were presented to the Prince by the Vahivatdar of the Taluka, the Municipality, the local Board, the Mahajan, and an address was given by the Mahajan, afterwhich the Prince went to the pandal where in the presence of the gentry of the town and the local officers, he performed the ceremony of unveiling the bust of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. This bust was presented to the town of Songadh by the local Parsi community in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Gaekwar which was lately celebrated all over the Baroda State with eclat.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION TO HEDJAZ

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the Secretary of the Khilafat Delegation to the Hedjaz, wires from Kamaran:—

"Khilafat, Bombay. Reached safely, starting to-day.—Shuaib."

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES.

APPEAL FOR PATRONAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 20.

The Second Session of the Maharashtra Public Libraries Conference met this evening at 5 p. m. at the Kirloskar Theatre, the Hon. Mr. Justice Keshvrao presiding. The audience was large and representative. Prof. S. N. Chapekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of a speech of welcome traced the history and growth of the public libraries in India and said that the present age might fitly be termed as the age of reading. He offered some practical suggestions for the furtherence of the cause of education through the medium of public libraries all over.

NEED OF A MODEL LIBRARY

In the course of his address the president emphasised the need of public libraries. He called upon the chiefs of native States to patronise with donations the establishments of public libraries. He pointed out the necessity of establishing a model central library in a place like Poona in view of the proposed Maharashtra University in Poona.

This morning an exhibition of manuscripts, magazines and periodicals held in connection with this Conference was opened by Prof. S. M. Paranjpye before a large gathering.

The subjects Committee meets to-night. Resolutions will be discussed in to-morrow's sitting.

MUSLIMS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you be pleased to permit me to invite through the columns of your esteemed daily the attention of the backward Muslim youths who are desirous of joining any one of the following subject at the Victoria Jubilee Technical institute Bombay, that they may seek every possible help from the Muslim Students' Union of this institute. Subjects of instruction:—

1. Electrical Engineering (L. E. E.) 4 years course.
2. Mechanical Engineering (L. M. E.) 4 years course.
3. Textile manufacture (L. T. M.) 4 years course.
4. Applied and technical chemistry (L. T. C.) 4 years course.
5. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing (L. S. E.) 4 years course.

Every candidate before admission must sit for the institute entrance examination to be held on the 7th June 1926, either at the central technological institute Bombay or at Nagpur, Cawnpur, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Patna. Arrangements are being made to provide a certain number of scholarships and loans to deserving Muslim students who secure admission in the institute. Students who wish to appear in the test examination at Bombay should send an admission fee of Rs. 5|- to the principal before 5th June and for other centres Rs. 10|-. The candidates can address for any other particulars to the undersigned or the Secretary (Mr. Mirajuddin Kashmiri c|o Irshadali Shah Sahib Clerk Civil General Hospital, Lahore).

The fact that the Muslims are very backward in technical education compels me to propagate that it would be highly prospective, should they attach their due regard towards technical education. I therefore trust that there would be a good response to my appeal to the Muslim brethren.—Yours, etc.

SYED ASHFAQ HUSAIN,
Vice-President,
Muslim Students' Union,
V. J. T. Institute.

Matunga, May 19.

A POONA WEDDING.

A wedding which was attended by most of the local political notabilities took place on Thursday last, at Poona at the ancestral house of Dr. D. D. Sathaye, when his daughter, Miss Kamal Kumari, was married to Mr. Chintamanrao Pendse, B. A., LL. B. The bride was a student of the National Medical College, Bombay, for a time and then had gone to Poona to study in the Indian Women's University. The bridegroom, who is a practising lawyer in Poona, takes a good deal of interest in public affairs, specially in questions of Local Self-Government Several guests had come from Bombay to attend the wedding. Among the prominent guests who graced the occasion were Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mrs. Deshmukh, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Prof, S. M. Paranjpye, Mr. G. K, Gadgil, Mr, Vasudevrao Josshi, Mr. S. S. Deo, Prof, S. V. Puntambekar, etc. A large number of guests were dressed in Khaddar.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 23.

A severe storm in the bay has crossed the coast between Akyab and Cox's Bazar about midnight and is moving north-eastwards through North Burma as a deep depression. It has caused widespread rain in Burma and on the Chittagong coast.

Rain has also fallen locally in Assam, Kumaon Hills, Malabar, North Madras Coast and a few stations in Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy and Toungoo one inch; Moulmein one and a half; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab two; Lashio one and a half; Shillong two; Chittagong one and a half; Mussoorce, Mercara and Calingapatam a half.

Dry settled weather prevails over North-west India.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma and Assam.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

JOURNALISTS' DUTY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar is now at Calcutta. He suggests convening a special session of the Congress for appointment of a mixed Committee of Hindu and Muslim Leaders to solve the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity. What has been our experience, please?

(1) Was not a Committee of two Hindus, two Muslims, one Sikh, one Christian and one Parsi appointed at the special session of the Delhi Congress in September 1923 to tour round and report on the terrible riots at Shahranpur, Shajanpur, Gourgaon, Agra, etc? Was not this Committee twice convened:—once in October, and then in December 1923? Did it meet at all? No! What did the leaders do then? The writer warned them of serious consequences in case of their remissness. And there the matter ended

(2) Again in August September, 1924 when the Unity Conference met at Delhi, the writer moved for the appointment of a Standing Committee of leaders to deal with all cases of Hindu-Muslim differences. This was ruled out of order by Pandit Motilalji!

(3) Then a Panchayat Board was appointed. Has it met or moved, in the matter? Not to our knowledge.

(4) Now, Dr. Kitchlew, the father and founder, and propagator of the Tanzim movement, presses for (a) an All-Party Conference of Muslim Leaders, (b) and also a mixed Committee to explore all avenues of Hindu-Muslim Unity. So far so good. But who are to be the members, please? Who will select them? Who will accept them? And how will their decisions be binding on the goondas—literate and illiterate?

(5) It is so unfortunate, that Dr. Kitchlew—once a pucca nationalist—is to-day a combination of communalist, nationalist and diplomatist, which predominating when, one cannot say.

In these circumstances, it is the sacred duty of all patriotic journalists to open their columns for the consideration of means and measures to bring about a better understanding between the two communities. Some time ago, the "Chronicle" focussed the views of leaders of all parties on the prospects of coming "Under one Flag." Will not our patriotic Editors undertake this work without delay?

PACT FOR PUNJAB.

HINDU-MUSLIM ATTEMPTS

LAHORE, May 22.

Doctor Muhammad Alam, a barrister, who is contesting the Multan-Rawalpindi urban Mahomedan seat for the Punjab Legislative Council, interviewed by the Associated Press on the attitude to be adopted of Khilafatists in particular and Mussalmans in general towards Congressmen in the coming general elections made a statement regarding the efforts being made by Nationalists, Hindus and Mussalmans to arrive at some understanding that might enable both to fight the elections on a common Congress ticket.

Doctor Alam said that so far the Nationalist Hindu Sikh and Mussalman leaders of the Punjab had held two frmal conferences at Lahore on the subject. They included Maulanas Abdul Qadir, Zafarali Sirajuddin and Rana Ferozdin M.L.C. among the Mussalmans, and Doctors Satyapal and Gopichand and Lalas Girdharilal and Dunichand among the Hindus and Sardar Sandul Singh Caveesiur among the Sikhs. The Mussalman participants were almost exclusively Khilafatists and the Hindus Congressmen and they were acting in their individual capacities.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENTS.

Dr. Alam believed the Mussalmans would offer to stand on the Congress ticket provided a pact was arried at between themselves and the Nationalist Hindus to solve the present pointe at issue between the two communities. The pact would relate especially to the conditions prevailing in the Punjab but would be based on principles acceptable to both communities in the rest of India. If Nationalist Punjabees could evolve such a pact they would abide by it within their own province even if the All-India Congress Committee refused to approve it. Dr. Alam believed that within a fortnight or so they would finish their deliberations and he hoped some satisfactory pact would be former. If however, efforts in that direction proved abortive, it was most likely the Punjab Khilafat Committee would give its support to Nationalist Mussalman candidates willing to sign a pledge more or less similar to the one required by the Congress to be signed by its own candidates.

KHILAFATISTS' PROSPECTS.

Asked about the influence at present commanded by the Khilafat organisation in the Punjab and the chances of Khilafat candidates in the elections, Dr. Alam admitted the Khilafat no longer wielded as much influence at it used to do. He felt that as a network of Khilafat Committes extended to almost all towns in the province, Khilafat candidates could turn to advantage these organisations to gain public support. The Khilafatists had a 90 per cent chance of returning successful candidates for the urban constituencies to the Punjab council and the Assembly but as regards rural constituencies he was afraid the Khilafat Committees would not be able to return more than half a dozen members in all.

HINDU LIBERAL PARTY.

Referring to the position of Pandit Malaviya party in leaving members free to vote on communal matters according to individual beliefs, Doctor Alam was of opinion that the position was anamolous and not truly national. As it was, the responsive co operation party seemed to him under the surface very much like the Hindu Liberal party. Mussalmans, he said, wanted to be quite straightforward on the communal issue so far as they were concerned.—A. P.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY COAL-MINER.

LONDON, May 21.

Scranton—Coal-miner Pete Latzo has won the world's welterweight championship beating Meckey Walker in ten rounds on points.—Router.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 21.

The latest Derby betting is as follows:—5 to 2 against Colorado, (offered) and 3 to 1 taken; 7 to 1 against Coronach, 9 to 1 against Lex, 100 to seven against Apple Sammy, 100 to 6 against Roschearty, 20 to 1 against Swiftly and Sure, all taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 21.

The following were the results of the county matches that began on Wednesday:—Middlesex vs. Hampshire. Hampshire won on first innings. Middlesex 303 for 9 and declared and 197 for 5 (Hendren 61 not out, Mann 60 not out). Hampshire 450 (Brutton 88).

Surrey vs. Sussex. Sussex won by 92 runs. Sussex 231 and 283, Surrey 185 and 237 (Sandham 70, Shepherd 50, Tate 7 for 90).

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire. Lancashire won by 138 runs. Lancashire 256 and 202 for 2 and declared (Makepeace 101 not out). Leicester 130 and 190 (Parkin 5 for 54).—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 22.

The following were the closing scores in the Cricket matches that began to-day:—

The Oxford University vs. Australians at Oxford.—Oxford 231 (Stephenson 45, Richardson taking 6 for 78.) Australians 96 for three.

Middlesex vs. Sussex at Lord's.—Sussex 272 (Parks 72, not out, Hearne taking 4 for 43.) Middlesex 43 for one.

Essex vs. Worcestershire at Leyton.—Essex 333 (Cutmore 71, Eastman 80, Wilson taking 5 for 78).

Notts vs. Surrey at Nottingham.—Notts 182. Surrey 1g9 for two (Sandham 52, not out, and Jeacocke 88).

Hampshire vs. Kent at Southampton.—Kent 483 for six (Hardinge 160, Chapman 159, and Seymour 70, not out).

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby.—Derby 249 (Jackson 64). Warwick, 75 for 1.

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Bradford.—Yorkshire 293 for eight (Oldroyd 64, Kilner 85).

Somerset vs. Gloucestershire at Taunton.—Somerset 319 (Young 57, Hill 60, White 64, not out, Parker taking 5 for 74). Gloucestershire 101 for nil (Dipper not out 60).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Leicester.—Northants 332 (Bagnall 54, Bellamy 50, not out, Skolding 5 for 86).—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGE V. AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, May 21.

The match between Cambridge University and Australians resulted in a draw. Cambridge 212 and 81. Australians 235 and 17 for 2.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

SPAIN BEAT IRELAND.

LONDON, May 22.

At Dublin Spain defeated Ireland by three matches to two and has thus earned the right to meet Argentine in the third round of the Davis Cup competition.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN DELHI,

A correspondent writes:—

I have recently returned from Delhi and I am sorry to say that the situation there is not in any way hopeful or desirable. The feelings of mutual disgrust are running high. The situation is full of danger and it requires extraordinary tact and courage to tide over the present crisis. The District Magistrate's order has had a calming effect only for the time being, but unless his warning is backed up by all necessary precautions to meet any emergency that may arise, there is every fear of untoward happenings at the forthcoming Id festival. Its will be a blot of the darkest character on the fair name of the Hindus and the Muslims if Calcutta riots are repeated either at Delhi or elsewhere. In the present-day dissensions it is the duty of all those desiring genuine Hindu-Muslim unity to leave no stone unturned to create a spirit of mutual understanding without which our differences cannot be permanently patched up. May God avert the evil which is so much feared at Delhi on the Id-Day!

By 4 goals to one, the Anglo-Indians' Sports Club of Madras beat the M. C. C. Second Eleven at Chefauk in a hockey match on Thursday evening.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MAY 24, 1926.

A WAR AVERTED.

The message from Geneva which we publish elsewhere, contains perhaps the happiest news of the year. The Mosul negotiations, which have been going on for several months past, and the rupture of which would have led to a war between Britain and Turkey, with its disastrous reactions on the entire Muslim world and Asia, have at last, it seems, reached a satisfactory end. If the semi-official information is correct, the signature of an Anglo-Turkish Agreement is imminent. We must await fuller details regarding the terms of the Agreement before commenting upon it. There is, however, reason to believe that an agreement between the two countries on this question is inevitable, having regard to the prolonged negotiations that have been proceeding between Angora and London through Sir Ronald Lindsay and to the changed political outlook in Europe. Except for the fact that the town of Mosul is retained by Iraq, the remaining terms of the Agreement, as indicated in to-day's telegram, are substantially identical with the proposals originally made by Turkey for the settlement of the Mosul dispute. The question of determining the frontier between Turkey and Mosul was left over by the Lausanne Conference to be decided by Turkey and Britain in a friendly manner within nine months. Turkey, knowing that justice was on her side, was firm in her attitude and relied upon the pledge given by Lord Curzon, on behalf of Britain, that no settlement of the question through the instrumentality of the League would be arrived at without her consent.

The Council of the League of Nations, being an instrument of Britain and her Allies, was persuaded to give its award against Turkey, despite the finding of its own Commission that Mosul legally belonged to the latter. Turkey stood by her rights and the solemn pledges given to her and would not be bullied into accepting that award. She was prepared to go to war to establish her claim to Mosul. But she had made it clear, even before the Council gave its decision, that she would resort to arms only in the last resort after exhausting all possibilities of amicable settlement through negotiations. And, as a proof of the genuineness of her desire for peaceful settlement, she had offered a security pact for the establishment of mutual guarantees for the frontiers of Iraq and Persia, provided the Mosul vilayet (excepting the Diala district were given to her. In agreeing to surrender the Diala district, which is rich and is also the granary of Baghdad, the Turks were making a great and generous concession. But the Locarno Pact having been just signed, Britain expected that Turkey would not defy the unanimous decision of the Great Powers. But she counted without her host. Turkey had Right and Justice on her side and being a self-respecting country, she was prepared to make the highest sacrifice to have her rights respected. Bluff having failed, Britain had no alternative but to resort to negotiations the door of which had always been kept open by Turkey. Meanwhile, the course of events and the masterly diplomacy of her leaders helped Turkey. The signature of the Turco-Russian Treaty, which was a reply to the Locarno Pact, came as a rude shock to the complacency of Britain and her Allies and as a great blow to their designs on the Eastern nations. The British debt settlement with Italy, in which the latter was treated in an astoundingly generous manner, encouraged Mussolini in his ambitious designs against Turkey. But the latter was not over-awed and soon Europe experienced another rude awakening by the publication of the Russo-German Treaty, which, in conjunction with Turco-Russian Treaty, was a clear indication of the rise of a new and powerful alliance of Eastern Powers against the domination of Britain, France and Italy and their satellites.

All these happenings and the unmistakable determination of Turkey to go to war, if necessary, to vindicate her rights, brought home to Britain the need of substituting cajolery for bluff in her negotiations with Turkey—with the happy result which is announced in to-day's Reuter's cable from Geneva. Whatever the factors which have led to this welcome consummation, we may well rejoice over the reconciliation between Britain and Turkey which will not only confer immense advantages to British trade, ensure peace in the Near East, and enable Turkey to concentrate her energies on internal reconstruction, but will also avert unpleasant complications of far-reaching character which a rupture of the negotiations would have created for the Muslim subjects of His Majesty and for the British Empire.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

As many as ten conferences were organised at Bellary last week by the people of Karnatak. These conferences concerned themselves with almost every phase of national activity, social, political and literary. They attracted delegates and visitors from nearly all classes and communities, from British India and Indian States, in fact from all Kanarese-speaking districts in the country. Such conferences could not be a mere variety pageant. They were an expression of a distinct awakening that has been perceptible in Karnatak for some years past. Perhaps the most popular and representative of this year's conferences was the Karnatak Unification Conference. To this Conference came Congressmen and non-Congressmen, Brahmins and non-Brahmins, Nationalists and Neo-Nationalists. For once all met on a common platform to consider the ways and means of unifying, politically and culturally, the Kanarese-speaking districts in India. Politically the aim is to form all such districts or as many as possible of them into a separate province with a separate legislature, executive and judiciary, of its own. As regards cultural unification, the idea is to establish a separate Karnatak University and, through it and otherwise, to develop the Kanarese language and literature. These aims are by no means the fancies of the few but seem to have appealed to the instinct of all classes, communities and parties in Karnatak. Nor are these ideals of yesterday. They were conceived about a decade ago when the Kannadigas began to realise how, in spite of their great ancient traditions of progress in every department of human activity, they had been reduced, as a result of political exigencies, to the position of a hopelessly dismembered division of India, with poor cultural facilities and little political status. Though capable of being formed into a compact and homogeneous province of their own, they were parcelled out between two British Provinces, Bombay and Madras, and among about half a dozen Indian States, large and small, like Mysore, the Nizam's Dominions, Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Jamkhandi and Coorg. The lesson of the successful anti-Partition agitation in Bengal was not lost on Karnatak and during the Home Rule agitation days there were whispers of a Karnatak movement. The hope of a united Karnatak became keen when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report recognised the desirability of re-forming administrative divisions on a linguistic basis. This hope found its full and clear expression in the first Karnatak Conference which met at Dharwar, the centre of the unification movement, in 1920, under the distinguished presidentship of Sir V. P. Madhavrao. The President and the Conference blessed the idea of a united Karnatak and the unification movement was set on foot. The first fruits of this movement consisted in the recognition by the Congress of the general principle of forming provinces on the linguistic basis and constituting Karnatak into a separate Congress Province.

The Unification Conference is only one more landmark in the evolution of this popular movement. At this Conference the idea of unification was more clarified than it was before. It seems that for the present it is proposed to form the Kanarese-speaking areas of British India into a separate province, leaving to the future the solution of the knotty question of the incorporation of the Kanarese areas in the Indian States. As regards a separate university also, it seems that the plan for the immediate present is the formation of a separate university for British Karnatak leaving to future adjustment the question of the relations with the Mysore University and the possibility of the fusion of the two. Thus defined, the aims are both reasonable and natural, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, to which the leaders of Karnatak are quite alive. Even under the present regime in India the success of these aims is only a question of time, the principle of linguistic provinces and provincial universities being fairly well established by now. One great merit of this movement is that it has already brought all classes and communities of Karnatak together on a common platform in friendly co-operation. This is no small gain at a time when the country is distracted by rival parties and communal distrust. We wish the movement every success.

A word of friendly caution, however, is necessary in this connection. The country as a whole is now engaged in a life and death struggle with the bureaucracy, on the successful termination of which alone will depend the full success of the ideal of unification. The new propaganda should, therefore, be so conducted as not to prejudice in the least the larger issues which affect both Karnatak and her sister provinces. There is a possibility of a number of non-Nationalists and even anti-Nationalists seizing upon the unification scheme as an excellent election stunt and confounding Karnatak politics. Mr. P. R. Chikkodi, the President of the Unification Conference, went to the root of the matter when he said in his presidential address that "the unification of Karnatak was only a means to an end" and that "the love of the province and the mother tongue was not sufficient in itself, the growth of nationality was the chief object". It is in this fine national spirit that we would wish Karnatak to carry on the unification propaganda.

INDIA'S NEED OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

BY J. T. SUNDERLAND (NEW YORK).

IV.

From the above facts it will be seen that there is already an important amount of Indian propaganda in America. That is to say, beginnings have been made, very helpful and significant beginnings. But let not the Indian people be deceived—these are *only beginnings* of what *ought* to be done, what can be done if India will wake up to the need, and what *must* be done if a public sentiment favourable to Indian freedom is to be created in America, powerful enough really and strongly to influence British action.

Influence of World Opinion.

I want to repeat and emphasize my judgment already expressed that Great Britain will never relinquish her hold on India so long as the public sentiment of the world, especially of America, is favourable to her continuing that hold. But once let the public opinion, the moral judgment, the conscience, of the world, and especially of America, change, and begin to condemn her and demand that the great historic Indian people shall be given a place, the place that rightly belongs to them, the place which they so long held, among the world's leading nations, and it will not be long before Britain's iron grip will be loosed and India's struggle will end in victory. Great Britain cannot fight the world. She knows she cannot. Every year she is becoming more sensitive to world opinion, as is every other nation. India needs to understand this. Mr. Lajpat Rai understands it clearly. Some other Indian leaders do. All should.

Am I wrong in daring to hope that the Managing Officials of the National Congress, inspired by the sentiment expressed by Mrs. Naidu at Cawnpore, by Sir Moropant Joshi at Calcutta, and others, will see their way clear, soon, this year without waiting for another Congress meeting, to plan and make a definite beginning, however small, in a systematic movement for foreign propaganda, with a view to its steady continuance and enlargement from year to year, as one of the most important undertakings of the Congress?

New York—The Best Centre.

Where? First in America and England; next in Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations. I wish a beginning might be made in all three. I think highly of the value of systematic and continuous propaganda carried on in London, and also in that city of Switzerland which from this time forward is to be in a sense the capital of the world. But if only one location can be chosen, it seems to me the most important is probably New York. In many respects it is the best centre from which to reach and influence the whole English-speaking world, England included; and, indeed, probably the best single centre from which to reach the whole non-English speaking world also. I would say let the Congress Managing Committee, as soon as it can be brought about, select and plant in New York a man of high character and first class ability, well-known and universally trusted in India, who from the first will command confidence and attention here,—a man with large knowledge of the world, a master of the English language, an able speaker and writer and a good organizer,—in short, as able a man as India possesses, to fill this position of unsurpassed importance. Let him be made the accredited representative of the Congress and guaranteed a permanent support, with instructions to establish at once an India Headquarters, essentially like that which Lajpat Rai created and maintained for a time; and then from that beginning develop and expand his work according to the need.

Finance and Freedom.

Of course such a plan of operation will involve expense, expense which will mean effort and sacrifice. But does any enslaved nation ever win its freedom without sacrifice? The question is: Is there any other equal expense or equal sacrifice that India can make which will help her more in her struggle for freedom?

Let me once for all express my profound conviction that the struggle of India for nationhood is so clearly just, and that the importance to the world of having her become a real nation with an independent part to play among the nations, instead of remaining a mere negligible appendage to a foreign power, is so great, that her case needs only to be clearly seen and understood to win the public sentiment and moral judgment of America and of most of the other important nations of the world, to her support.

As I close this too long article or Open Letter, I am troubled with apprehension lest I may have been presumptuous in writing it. But, of course, all the thoughts expressed are merely suggestions submitted in modesty, to be accepted or freely rejected according to the wisdom of those who know the Indian situation bettter than any foreigner can possibly know it. I have been impelled to write only by my deep interest in India, and by the consideration that sometimes the thought or view of one looking on from the outside may not be wholly without value.

(Concluded).

MR. C. F. ANDREWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

The Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, and Mahatma Gandhi adopted a very wise and far-sighted course in allowing and advising Mr. C. F. Andrews to come to South Africa to aid their oppressed countrymen, suffering a series of inhuman indignities at the hands of Whites of the Union of South Africa. No better choice could have been made. He was the real harbinger of peace and the torch-bearer of truth and justice.

It was over four months and a half that he placed his foot on the South African soil. It was an auspicious day because that day brightened a ray of hope among the Indians who were leaderless and without a champion to fight their battles to a finish. I well remember the day, it was in mid December last, that an editorial headed "No Dictation From Delhi" appeared in the "Rand Daily Mail," the staunch supporter of the Anti-Asiatic Policy, and was brought to the notice of Mr. Andrews. He faced the facts and gave such a crushing reply based on facts that the Editor invited him for a chat at his office and received him with all kindness and sincerity. That day showed the unprecedented change in this journal which is now taking a far saner view of the Asiatic Problem and has adopted a moderate tone, in place of ultra-extremist, in all its leaders in connection with the Indian Question. His courage of conviction, sincerity of heart, simplicity of character, and his genius of masterly and versatile character, won the hearts of all with whom he came in touch.

Unceasing Work.

As far as his work is concerned, my limited command over the language has no sufficient words to relate in an appropriate manner the way he discharged his humanitarian duty towards Indians in this country. He had hardly a minute of rest or a walk upto the time of departure for India. He worked throughout at an average of 14 hours a day. He practically flooded the press with his articles and correspondence, proving to the hilt the violation of The Smuts-Gandhi Settlement, the monstrosity of the Asiatic Bill, the autocracy of South African Whites and the sheer injustice to Indians. He knew fairly well the thorny path he had to cross; he realised the difficulty of working against the odds and struggling in the dark for the light. But his was the heart of cheerfulness and hope. He put faith in the Almighty and worked and worked. He saw the Ministers of the Cabinet, the leading statesmen, editors of newspapers, rich men and the workers, and last but not the least, the Bishops and clergymen of South Africa. He toured the country, lectured before Dutchmen and Englishmen, Natives and Coloured people and put before them the Indian point of view and convinced them to a large extent of the injustice involved in the Asiatic Bill. His evidence before the Select Committee was a masterly array of facts and figures. His ready wit and sound knowledge of the problem convinced the authors of the Bill of the hazardous step they were taking. When Mr. Andrews came forward to criticise the Black Bill, the apostles of the Colour Bar and preachers made frantic efforts to find excuses for the Bill. When he exposed the injustices hurled on the Natives and the Indians, in the British Press in London, the "Cape Times" got exceedingly excited and wrote an article advising the Government to deport him as was done by the same paper in case of Srimati Sarojini Devi. In addition to this work in South Africa, he did a great deal for India. He kept India throughout informed of the South African atmosphere and lectured at various places on Tagore. It can be safely said that he worked and got his way through; he spoke and succeeded. To-day his prophecy has turned out true and the South African Government has suspended the Asiatic Bill and accepted the Round Table Conference.

A Messenger of Unity.

To the Indians of South Africa, he was a messenger of Unity and Self-sacrifice. He was all kindness; He was all simplicity; He was all humility. He stayed with them, ate with them, and worked with them. He shared in their sorrows and difficulties and comforted them to put implicit faith in God. He told them to gird up their loins for the coming struggle and follow in the footsteps of Mahatmaji to maintain the honour of Mother Hind. He bent down and bowed to all. There had been nothing of egoism in him. He will not shrink for a moment to go to a poor man clad in dirty worn-out clothes and ask about his health. While at Springs locations, which Mr. Raza Ally described sarcastically as 'Duncan's Paradise' while giving evidence before the Select Committee, where I accompanied Mr. Andrews to see the condition of miserable Indians, Mr. Andrews saw a very poorly dressed and physically weak Indian. He almost instantly ran towards the man, bowed to him, embraced him and enquired about his health. At Germiston he apologised to an unknown man for not staying with them in the location for a night. At Pretoria he hurried thrice to a certain Dutchman's house to see a boy who was slightly injured by his car which was coming to take him from the Bishop's house.

Before concluding, let me point out, that he was the inspiration and the force to the Government of India Deputation. He was the mouthpiece and saviour of the Indians in South Africa. It is now India's duty to appreciate his services and honour him. Let God spare him for many many more years to come to serve humanity and India is my sincere prayer.

Topics of the Day.

Reconstruction.

One of the bulwarks of the Non-Co-operation Party, has been recently holding on political zoology. At a public meeting at Wardha, he classified "non-co-operation" with all the ardour of a naturalist. There are two species according to him, of this genus. One is malevolent rebellion, the other is benevolent rebellion. He proceeded to distinguish them by pointing out their individual characteristics. The first species aims at destroying the institution against which it is raised, the second is a good-natured creature, which as "a most painful duty" rises against the institution it attacks only for the purpose of "enhancing the prestige and virility of that institution." This is an illuminating commentary. Now we can understand how the "amused spectators" of the Cawnpore Congress are busying themselves. When they refuse to keep the Congress flag flying, and raise their own in revolt, they must be understood, according to the explanation of one of the rebel chiefs, to be doing so only to enhance Congress prestige and virility! It is interesting to notice, however, that Dr. Moonje does not fight shy of the term "rebel". His colleagues on the general staff of the Responsivist Army do so even now. They dislike being called "malcontents" or "dissidents from the Congress". We are glad Dr. Moonje is at least straightforward and courageous.

Our Duty.

In giving his impressions of the conditions under which our countrymen in South Africa live, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary referred to a point which deserves to be carefully noted in this country. He alluded to the great need for improving the educational and sanitary conditions of South African Indians, and "for rousing their civic consciousness and civic sense of responsibility." This cannot be done unless a number of representative Indians fired with the zeal of social service for their countrymen go over from here and help them. Sir Devaprasad believes that arrangements can be made for the employment in South Africa of "high grade social workers" and the South African Government will, in fact, welcome the presence of Indian social workers, both Hindu and Muslim. We would like to draw the attention of public bodies in India like the Imperial Citizenship Association the Servants of India Society and the Social Service League to this point. If they can induce the right type of social workers to go out to South Africa, they will be meeting a very urgent need of our countrymen there.

Cruelty of Purdah.

The conclusions set forth by Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, Actuary to the Government of India, in a report on the age distribution and rates of mortality deduced from the Indian census returns of 1921 are staggering. Mortality among women is greater than among men at all ages amongst Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab and amongst Muslims in the United Provinces. The following relative order of the rates of mortality for women furnishes a proof, as Mr. Meikle remarks, that the heavier mortality among women is almost certainly due to the Purdah system: (1) Muslims in Bengal; (2) Hindus in the Punjab; (3) Hindus in Bombay; (4) Muslims in Bombay and the Punjab; (5) Hindus in the U. P.; (6) Muslims in the U. P.; (7) Hindus in Bengal; (8) Muslims in Madras; (9) Hindus in Madras; (10) Buddhists in Burma. The mortality among women in Burma is the lowest in India while that of Muslims in Bengal is the highest. There are doubtless other social factors, besides the Purdah system, which affect the rate of mortality. But that the Purdah system is largely responsible for the low vitality of women is remarkably borne out by the figures prepared by Mr. Meikle.

The Value of "Keertanas"

European friends of India like Sister Nivedita, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Stokes and others who have come in intimate contact with the Indian peasant have often testified to his spiritual tendencies and God-fearing instinct. It is also a universal characteristic of the Hindu peasantry that they are fully conversant with the life stories of religious heroes and heroines like Ram, Yudhisthira, Bhishma, Buddha, Seeta, Savitri and other Puranic personages. This knowledge of Hindu epics was carried to the villages, by various agencies, one of the most important and effective of which was the "Keertankar". These "Keertankars" recited the great religious epics before the gatherings of peasants who listened to them with religious humility and fervour. The "Keertan's served as a type of valuable and attractive mass education. As the President of the Bellary Keertana Conference observed many results could be achieved by consolidating the "Keertana" activities. Ideals of citizenship can be impressed upon the peasantry by weaving into songs the lives of illustrious personages of epic fame. It is, indeed, one of the most successful and least expensive methods of mass education. What is urgently needed is an organised effort to revive the calling of the "Keertankars" and give them that social status which they enjoyed not very long ago.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute.

The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, of which advantage was taken by over 3,200 persons during the year 1925, has been doing welfare work among the workers employed in the Currimbhoy group of mills. The Institute has been conducting 31 co-operative credit societies through which needy workers obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. Through the Association of Women Workers' an attempt is made to interest the mill women in educational, cooperative and maternity and child-welfare work.

ALLY OR VASSAL?

A CENTURY OF ENCROACHMENT.

"1925--A YEAR OF GREAT FERMENT."

DECCAN STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

POONA, May 22.

The sixth session of the Conference of the Subjects of the Indian States in the Deccan which began this afternoon at Poona was well attended. In his inaugural address Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, the President of the Conference, passed in brief review such recent events connected with Indian States as the Indore abdication, Bhopal succession, and the unequivocal definition by Lord Reading of the relationship existing between the Imperial Government and the Indian States in fulfilment of their obligations towards Indian States. He wanted the supreme Government in India to get the Indian Princes by all means in their power to grant responsible Government to their subjects, a step as necessary in the interests of the State subjects as in those of their ruler.

CONTROL BY INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

The President pleaded for the bifurcation of the political and foreign departments and affairs of Indian States not being excluded from the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislature as at present. He also urged the creation of an institution representative of the subjects of the Indian States, and favoured the appointment of a Royal Commission or at least an influential committee to go into the question of the treaty rights and status of Indian Princes and their duties and responsibilities as constitutional monarchs.—A.P.

The sixth session of the Deccan State Subjects' Conference was held at Poona on Saturday under the presidentship of Prof G. R. Abhyankar. The following is the first instalment of the President's speech.

After thanking the Conference for electing him President, Prof. Abhyankar said:—

It has been the practice of the organisers of this movement to select some one engaged in British Indian politics to preside over such an occasion to give us the benefit of his mature experience, wisdom and the proper lead. This time they had approached many such eminent men interested in this question. My esteemed friend, Mr. Brelvi, the able Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", had almost accepted the invitation, but illness prevented him from complying with this request. The choice therefore has fallen on me, though there are many more deserving men who could have gracefully filled this office. My only qualification is that I am a student of Indian State politics for the last 15 years; and I hope that you will bear with me and zealously cooperate with me in carrying this session to a successful termination.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

It is customary on such occasions to pay our respectful tribute to the departed great. The sudden and untimely death of that illustrious Prince the Maharaja of Gwalior is a very great and sudden blow. He was a conscientious Ruler and tried his best to win the affection of his subjects. He has very elaborately laid down the outlines of the policy which every Indian Prince should pursue to ameliorate the condition of his subjects. The Maharaja has advocated that a Prince should not spend more than two per cent of his revenues over his private purse. If this wholesome advice so sincerely offered is followed by the Indian Princes what a blessing it would confer on their subjects?

INDORE.

The last year has been one of great excitement and ferment so far as the Indian States are considered. The abdication of the Maharaja of Indore, the recognition of the heir to the Gadi of Bhopal and the settlement of the claim for Berar have seriously engaged the attention of the Government and have evoked intense excitement in the minds of the States subjects. It is a pity that Lord Reading's Government quietly accepted the resignation, abandoned an enquiry, and condoned a crime.

BHOPAL.

The second important event is the recognition of the heir of the Begum of Bhopal by the Sovereign Power. Lord Reading has asserted as an illustration of the Sovereign authority of the British Government that no succession to the Masnad or Gadi is valid unless it is recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor and that the British Government is the only arbiter in cases of disputed succession.

HYDERABAD.

The third important event is the unequivocal assertion of the sovereign character of the British Government made in the final reply to H. E. Highness regarding his claim for the rendition of Berar. Lord Reading has re-stated that the sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India and, therefore, no Ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements, but exists independently of them and quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies. It is the right and duty of the British Government to preserve peace and good order throughout India. This unambignous statement will help in moulding and shaping the policy which is necessary to be pursued towards the Indian States with a view to bring them in a line with the administration in British India and to confirm them in the position of sisterhood of nations in the magnificent conception of federated India.

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE.

The statement which Lord Reading has made of the sovereign character of the British Government is not new and is as old as a century. In 1803 Sir John Barlow declared that no native State should be left to exist in India which is not upheld by the British power or the political conduct of which is not under its absolute control. Lord Wellesley declared that the object of establishing subsidiary alliances was to place those States in such a degree of dependence on the British power as may deprive them of means of prosecuting any measures or of forming any confederacy hazardous to the security of the British Empire and may enable us to preserve the tranquility of India by exercising a general control over these States. In 1813 the policy of subordinate isolation was adopted under a general system of British suzerainty. The phrases of 'obedience' as well as 'alliance' find their place in the treaties which were concluded with dependent native States from this period up to 1857. The transfer of Government of India to the Crown advanced this position a step further and the doctrine of subordinate co operation came into force. Lord Canning in 1860 distinctly pronounced that the Crown of England stands, for the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India and is brought face to face with its feudatories. The immediate consequence was to abolish all reserve as to timely interference to prevent mis-rule. This distinction between independent and dependent States lost its significance. Sanads were issued to all States enjoining loyalty to the British Crown and fidelity to the British Paramount Power.

ROYAL TITLES BILL.

In 1876 the Royal Titles Bill was introduced with the avowed object of making known the sovereignty of the British Government to the Indian people by assuming the oriental little 'Emperor'. The de-facto sovereignty of the British power received de-jure sanction by this Bill in 1876. The great Durbar held by Lord Lytton in 1877 was to proclaim to the Indian Rulers that the King of England was the Emperor of India, 'Shah-in-Shah' and that they were the dependent vassals. The Princes quietly participated in this function without any one raising his voice and by their own conduct tacitly acquiesced into their nominal surrender of sovereignty. It is now too late in the day for any Prince to raise the cry of his nominal sovereignty when as a matter of fact he allowed the claim to go by default in not protesting vigorously at the time of the assumption of this title of Emperor of India. The grandfather of the abdicated Maharaja tersely remarked on the Delhi Assemblage Day "To-day I have lost my independence." This sagacious and wise remark was as much true of all Indian Princes as that of the particular Prince. To the misfortune of the Indian Princes very few had realized the full significance of this measure.

INTERPRETATION ACT.

Another step to give legal sanctity to the Sovereign Status was taken in the amendment of the Interpretation Act of 1889. The Parliamentary Act of 1833 defined Indian States as "Princes and States in alliance with the East India Company." The Act of 1861 defined them as "Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty." But the Interpretation Act of 1889 surreptitiously introduced the change of "under suzerainty of His Majesty." By the Interpetation Act of 1889 India was defined as distinguished from British India as the Dominions of the Princes and the States under the Suzerainty of His Majesty. The substitution of the words 'under suzerainty' for the words 'in alliance' was not made with the consent of those whose interests were seriously affected. The Indian Princes were never consulted. Their wishes were never respected, their treaties were deliberately ignored both at the time of the assumption of the Title Emperor and during the amendment of the Interpretation Act of 1889. No effort was made to ascertain public oipnion in India on this question. The Paramount Power, whenever it suits its convenience to interfere on behalf of the subjects of Indian States, sets up the bogey of treaty rights. But whenever imperial interests require, this very Paramount Power has flouted these treaties as mere scraps of paper.

INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

Another deadly blow was struck when in 1891 the paramount Government declared that the principles of international law have no bearing upon the relations between the Government of India as representing the Queen Empress of India on the one hand and the native States under the suzerainty of His Majesty on the other. The paramount supremacy of the former presupposes and implies the subordination of the latter. Lord Curzon very frankly asserted that the so-called treaties were mere scraps of paper. It must be said to his credit that he boldly stated the fact without any political euphemism or the niceties of speech, so often resorted to in diplomatic statements and despatches. Lord Reading has now stated that 'faithful ally' means a 'dependent vassal'. Lord Minto in 1909 in his famous Udaipur speech guaranteeing internal independence and non interference distinctly stated that the relation of the Supreme Government to the State is one of Suzerainty. It will thus be apparent that by course of conduct extending over a century the British Government has asserted its sovereign character.

STORM IN TEA-POT

PRESIDENT LEAVES ROSTRUM.

INCIDENT AT BENGAL PROV. CONFERENCE.

KRISHNAGAR, May 22.

The Proceedings of the Bengal Provincial Conference took quite an unexpected turn this evening, when the President vacated his seat in the middle of his speech. In estimating the utility of the various methods advocated for the attainment of Swaraj by different political parties the President's address contained certain remarks about the anarchists. He had stated in his written address that the anarchists sought short cuts to attain liberty and when they failed in their efforts they became quickly degenerate, and did not hesitate to have recourse even to dacoities, thefts and the like. This portion of the President's speech was strongly objected to by the delegates. When Mr. B. N. Sasmal came to this part of his speech, he stopped and informed the audience that he had agreed to delete that portion. Uproarious scenes soon followed and an unqualified apology was demanded by a section of the audience amidst cries of "shame, shame." As the leaders failed to pacify the audience, Mr. Sasmal left the rostrum saying that since they had lost confidence in him, they had better elect a new President.

Mrs. Naidu again intervened and made an appeal in her capacity as the President of the Congress and as a daughter of Bengal to show their sporting and democratic spirit by asking the President to come back. She said: "I do not want it to be said that the people who love and talk of democracy were so undemocratic that they would not allow freedom of expression to the man whom they had elected, and that they so much lacked generosity and magnanimity, chivalry and courtesy to their guest, even after the apology he had made implicitly, and had openly agreed to delete the objectionable passage, that they would not extend to him their hand of fellowship and ask him to preside.

With the leave of the Conference, Mrs. Naidu requested Mr. Sasmal to resume his seat, which he did amidst applause. There was no further interruption and the President finished his speech by 5-30 p.m.—Free Press.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The Subjects Committee met at 8 o'clock in the night and passed condolence resolutions on the deaths of Mr. Das, Sir Surendranath Banerjee and others.—Free Press.

A MOVE FOR CENSURE MOTION?

It is stated that a section of the delegates are contemplating to bring a censure motion on the President, while another section intends tabling a resolution condemning anarchism. Mrs. Naidu and others, it is understood, are exerting their utmost to dissuade them.—Free Press.

(Full report of speeches of Chairman of the Reception Committee and President appear on page 9).

MID-NIGHT DACOITY

RS. 6,000 LOOTED.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A serious dacoity is reported from the village of Koilmongal about 20 miles from Chittagong where on Monday last dacoits numbering about twenty-five entered the house of Mr. Adwait Chandra Saha, a money lender, at dead of night with torches and armed with various weapons including revolvers and swords. They all had shoes on and wore masks.

Mr. Adwait was made to surrender the keys of an ironsafe at the point of the revolver. The dacoits finished their work within fifteen minutes and decamped with booty amounting to about Rs. 6,000.

A police enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

COMMONS ADJOURNED

LONDON, May 21.

The House of Commons has adjourned until June 1st.—Reuter.

A CONVICT ESCAPES FROM JAIL

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Khageswar Thakur, said to be a taxi-driver, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, has effected his escape from the Chandernagore Jail.—Free Press of India.

CABLE ITEMS

At Muirfield in the annual Amateur Golf International match, preceding Monday's amateur championship, England beat Scotland in foursome by three matches to two, and in singles by six matches to three. One was halved.

The latest Derby betting is five to two against Colorado and hundred to six against Rosehearty (taken and offered). Others are unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

It is officially announced that imports in April were £102,492,000 and not £100,718,000, as stated in a message of May 13th.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal has decided that in future 50 per cent. of the appointments in the Registration Department should be reserved for the Muslims.

The mortality from plague in the Punjab for the week, ended the 8th instant, shows that there were 7,883 cases and 5,979 deaths showing a slight increase in the number of cases and deaths compared with the figures of the past week when the total cases were 7,571 and deaths 5,559.

FRENCH FINANCES.

SUPPORT BY BANK OF FRANCE

"TILL FRANCE IS VICTORIOUS"

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—The financial situation was discussed at the Council of Ministers when M. Peret announced that the Treasury had satisfactorily weathered the 20th of May the date on which several milliards of Treasury bonds were due for repayment.

M. Briand and M. Peret afterwards conferred with the Governor of the Banque de France after which M. Peret announced that the agreement between the Government and the Banque de France had never been broken despite insinuations to the contrary. They were considering new methods of restoring the franc. Pourparlers were progressing satisfactorily, and the Banque de France had resolved to support the Government until the franc was victorious.—Reuter's Special.

CENTRAL CLEARING OFFICE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—The decision of the French Government to support the franc, is the creation of a central clearing office to take charge of forward foreign exchange dealings. The clearing office will take the form of a joint-stock company in which the shareholders will be banks, recognised bankers, official brokers and certain industrial groups.

Newspapers say that the agreement on details of the plan of operations is being worked out between the Government and Banque de France with a view to Government using latters' reserves.

"Echo de Paris" anticipates cordial co-operation of British and American financiers.—Reuter's Special.

FAVOURABLE REACTION.

LONDON, May 21.

M. Peret's promised measures have reacted favourably on the franc in London, French francs closing at 149.75 to the pound sterling and Belgian francs improved in sympathy to 149.25 .—Reuter's Special.

M. PERET'S HOPE.

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—M. Peret in the course of a statement after his conference with M. Briand and the Governor of the Bank of France to-night remarked that the recovery of the franc was made without appealing for foreign aid. They hope that improvement would become more marked.—Reuter.

HOUSTON ESTATE AFFAIRS.

SURPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN JERSEY COURT

LONDON, May 23.

There was surprise development at the Jersey Royal Court in connection with the fortune of the supposed multi-millionaire, Sir Robert Houston.

A Londoner, Mr. Cecil Skinner, a grandson of the deceased's sister and claiming to be the principal heir has secured the decision for drawing up a legal inventory of the estate notwithstanding the executors' opposition. Mr. Skinner is not a legatee under either of the wills.—Reuter's Special.

(After the death of Sir R. Houston the appointment of Lady Houston as co-executor of her husband's large estates had to be varied in consequence of the finding of the Jersey Court which upon the evidence of six principal residents of the place decided to appoint a curator to look after her person and property. Lady Houston was found to be suffering from delusions of being persecuted to be murdered.)

ABDEL KRIM'S FAMILY

ALLEGED CAPTURE BY FRENCH

LONDON, May 22.

Tangier.—The French claim that they have captured Abdel Krim's family at Targuist.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—A message from Fez says that it is officially announced that Franco-Spanish front extends from Ajdi to Onergha.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE AEROPLANES.

LONDON, May 22.

Khartoum.—The Air Force aeroplanes have arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

POONA CONGRESS & COUNCIL ELECTIONS

POONA, May 21.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and of the Maharashtra Swaraj Party meet in Poona on 30th May to make a final selection of candidates for the Council elections,—A. P.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

RECTIFICATION OF FRONTIERS.

QUADRUPLE NON-AGGRESSION PACT

TURKEY TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, May 22.

Geneva.—The signature of an Anglo-Turkish agreement is imminent, according to semi-official information, which, outlining the bases of the agreement, says that, in the first place, Turkey obtains a rectification of the frontier conferring important strategic advantages though not giving her town of Mosul.

Secondly, Britain, Turkey, and Iraq subscribe to the pact of non-aggression, in which Persia will participate.

Thirdly, an economic convention will enable Turkey to have accession to the natural wealth of the Mosul district.

Fourthly, Turkey will join the League of Nations.—Reuter.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

A WAY OUT OF COMMUNAL TROUBLES

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru on his return to Allahabad renewed his attempts to arrive at a settlement in respect of Hindu-Muslim differences at Allahabad. At a joint conference of Hindus and Muslims held at his house a resolution was passed suggesting the formation of Panchayets in each Mohalla to devise ways and means to allay communal tension and to avoid recurrence of events likely to foment communal feeling.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENT ASSOCIATION

AMBALA, May 22.

A deputation of the All India Cantonments' Association is to wait upon Mr. Burdon, Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, on 2nd June at Simla to discuss with him resolutions passed at the last session of the All India Cantonments' Conference. One of the subjects to be discussed by the Association with Mr. Burdon will be the construction of stalls and shops by Cantonments' authorities of Kasauli for the purpose of renting them to business people to which the latter take objection. It is understood that after the interview the All India Cantonments' Association will discuss the desirability of asking for an interview with the Viceroy.—A. P.

RIOTERS CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Mr. Bivar, Special Magistrate, sentenced to-day, one Rangoo Benia to seven days' rigorous imprisonment for throwing brickbats on the passersby in Cross Street during the riots on April 24.

Shaikh Woojir was senteneed to a month's rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a passerby in Mechuabazar Street with a knife.

Santoo Teli was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for possessing a dagger in Strand Road.

Chinta Kurmi was prosecuted on a charge of murder of two vegetable sellers in the Natunbazar Market.—Free Press of India.

20 MORE ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The police made today 20 more arrests in Calcutta. All the persons have been enlarged on bail.—Free Press of India.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION

SYLHET, May 22.

The houses of Babus Gopendralal Das, M. L. C., Deputy President of the Assam Council, and Ganjendra Chowdhry, pleader, Habiganj, were searched recently in the nection with an alleged defalacation in the Habiganj Central Bank. The Bank's clerk was arrested and bailed. Messrs. Das and Chowdhry are the President and Secretary, respectively, of the Bank.—Free Press of India.

TEA ESTATE WORKERS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A Dibrugarh message states that following a riot in which it is alleged the Assistant Manager was assaulted, 700 "coolies" of the Mancotta Tea Estate have gone on strike. The services of armed police were requistioned. It is stated some 300 men returned to work on an assurance of increased pay.—Free Press of India.

REMOVAL OF OBNOXIOUS TAXES

RANGOON, May 22.

His Excellency the Governor in Council in consultation with Ministers has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Couper, I. C. S, Financial Commissioner, with seven non-official members of the Legislative Council to consider, as recommended by the Burma Legislative Council, the possibility of substituting some other form of taxation for capitation tax now levied in Lower Burma and for the Thathameda Tax, which is now levied in Upper Burma and to make recommendations thereon.—A.P.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWS VICEROY.

TO SEE MAHATMA SHORTLY.

SIMLA, May 22.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was granted an interview by the Viceroy yesterday leaves Simla on Monday next, and will see Mr. Gandhi very shortly in connection with the South African question.—A. P.

REVISION IN POSTAL CLERKS' PAY.

IMPROVEMENT UPON THE OLD SCALE

SIMLA, May 22.

It is understood that the postal authorities have just decided to give a revised time scale pay to the clerical establishment in a number of important towns where the cost of living is high. The revised scale takes retrospective effect namely from 1st March 1926. In Bombay the postal clerks new scale will now be Rr. 60-5 110-4-150, in Calcutta Rs. 50-6-110-150, in Rangoon Rs. 60-5-110-4-150, in Madras Rs. 40-5-100-4-140, in Allahabad, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi 40-5-95-4-135 to 140, in Karachi 50-5-100-4-140.

These scales represent an improvement upon the old scale and are given effect to in pursuance of the policy of meeting ligitimate grievances of the postal empolyees. These scales apply to the respective town offices, and in the case of Bombay to a number of suburban post offices and in Calcutta to Howrah and the respective town offices.—A. P.

CHANGES AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, May 20.

The month of May has witnessed a number of important changes in the Judicial and Accounts Department of Junagadh State. The Sunyadhish, Mr. Mankad who has a varied judicial experience has been created secretary to the Dewan on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. He has been succeeded by Mr. Pande of Rajkote. This appointment has caused some disappointment in the judicial staff as one out of them, it was thought, would be selected for the post. Mr. Mahasukhrai has been entrusted with the Rajya Prakarni Court and to fill up the vacancy thus created a number of departmental transfers have been made.

Mr. D. K. Jhala is appointed with the title of Chief Account Officer on a salary of Rs. 400 per month, and his assistant has been transferred to the Judicial Department as Sarkari Vakil.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. C. M. Baker, Major and Mrs. J. Morrison and Miss Davis arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar on Friday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. H. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pendarves Lory, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hodgson and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonell dined at Government House, Mahableshwar on Friday.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived at Ahmedabad after seeing the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Andrews is coming to Ahmedabad on Thursday to see Mr. Gandhi.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lawrence dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir at "Bohemia", Mahableshwar, on May 22.

The Assam Government has granted a literary pension of Rs. 25 per month to Moulvi Mafizuddin Ahmed Hajarika, the well-known author.

The ninth annual session of the Assam Literary Conference takes place at Dhubri during the Pujas.

Two students, S. K. Mukherjee and P. K. Mukherjee, have for the sixth time reached Darjeeling from Calcutta on bycycles completing the distance in 51 hours and 15 minutes.

A Sylhet message says:—"A meeting of the sweepers in which Mr. Kazinazrul Islam was to speak and the audience were to take tea prepared by sweeper women was prohibited by the police under section 144, apprehending a sweepers' strike.

Two reports of breaking of the image of Kali in villages near Serajganj Subdivision were received in Calcutta on Friday.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

The human demand next to food is that of clothing; and that is why industries connected with the production of cloth are important. Cotton mills for the most part are doing the work. But the manufacture of handloom cloth is by no means negligible. The handloom weaving is pre-eminently an Indian art of long standing.

EXTENT OF HAND-LOOMS.

Being a cottage industry, every district has got a number of handlooms in it. Apart from the dress of women, some other kinds of cloth as khadi, turbans, dhoties and "panchas" (substitute for towels) are also woven on handlooms. Coarser pieces of cloth such as carpets and their similar substitutes and woollen blankets (*kambali*) engage good many handlooms. Rich cloth of silk with combination of golden lace provide work to some. In a rough estimate the total number of handlooms in the Presidency including the States is something more than three lakhs, and out of this more than half the number is producing the dress of women—viz., sarees and *khans*. Actaul figures showing the total population engaged by this industry are not available; but one can guess from this estimate the extent of handloom industry.

LINES OF IMPROVEMENT.

The importance and the extent of handlooms being once realised, the necessity of improvement follows in course. The nature of the industry seems to require an overhauling. Individual efforts and also the Department of Industries of the Government are working sincerely in this direction. Being a cottage industry from the very beginning, it demands the simplest of methods of working. As a matter of fact the present system—so far as working is concerned—is the simplest as it has stood the test of time for centuries. To maintain this chief aspect of a cottage industry no modifications are necessary and, indeed, any attempt is sure to involve more complications of handling. The only difficulty in the way of progress of the handloom weaver is of twofold nature.

(1) The supply of raw materials and (2) the sale of product. The weaver obtains the raw materials at a heavy price—bearing an exhorbitant rate of interest. The sale-price of the finished cloth which goes to the weaver is very low, the capitalist exacting from him at times, as much as 150 per cent. of interest! The born weaver needs no instruction in the art proper, but in the organisation of his business, he is an absolute novice. So efforts must be directed in this channel.

FAILURE OF DEPARTMENTAL EFFORTS.

It would not be out of place briefly to review the work of the Department of Industries, in the direction of handloom industry. In addition to the introduction of improved fly-shuttle looms, the Department has purchased some machines and the work done by them is demonstrated at the chief weaving centres at a great cost. As to the sincerety and praise-worthy object in doing such a work, none need raise any doubts. But, it must be owned with regret, that the efforts are mis-directed. The automatic loom, the winding and warping machines, the devices for sizing and dyeing of yarns, are all intended for the benefit of a capitalist who owns a weaving factory. Thus the poor cottage weaver derives hardly any direct or indirecthelp. Taking the bare means of his living, the small 'palace of mud and straw' limited space at his disposal, his mechanical knowledge and his place of work in the heart of the country— far from towns,—taking all these into consideration, no sane man would recommend the use of these improved machines to the poor weaver.

Co-operative Societies for weavers have been started at some places in the Presidency. These have not done their work well, for the only reason that the capitalists of the weavers control them. The interests of the cottage weaver and those of the capitalist who wants the weaver to work under him for a payment of wages, necessarily clash and the success of the societies or the relief afforded by these to the cottage weaver is very little.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

What is, therefore, wanted by the poor cottage weaver is not a Department of Industries to maintain and demonstrate a costly set of machines but a co-operative society whose work would be to provide weavers with cheap raw materials direct from the producers and further to sell the finished product to the consumer. Thus the greedy capitalist will be eliminated and a society safeguardging the interests o the individual members will take their place. A small percentage of commission may be charged for the working of the society. The success of the Society must not depend on the high percentage of dividends but mainly on the amount of relief afforded to its constituents.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

Before concluding, a general review of the handloom industry—especially with regard to the production of sarees would not be improper. The handlooms are increasing but slowly in areas where mills thrive. In fact mills get a good deal of work wrom these handlooms. Now-a-days the Indian mills have lost their market of yarn, because handlooms are consuming more of the imported fibres. The native indigo colour is being replaced by the cheap German stuffs in the places of saree manufactures. It is not unlikely that a conversion to the original indigo might take place in the near future. The cheap German dyes are found to reduce the strength of the fibre considerably owing to the effects of certain salts used in the dying. The introduction of fly-shuttle loom has added some imported accessories to the daily requirements of the weaver. Along with the shuttle, the pirns and the pickers are also important. Locally, these cannot be manufactured. Shrewd weavers have some how managed to do without some of them. The substitutes for imported firms and pickers are more lasting and at the same time they can be had everywhere at very cheap rates. An English manufacturer of weaving accessories wasa much astonished to see the economical way in which the Indian weaver uses all the imported articles and also the sustitutes which he improvises for them.

SAREE TRADE.

The saree business has everywhere suffered from slump in the general trade. The industry requires organisation in an efficient way to ensure a permanent demand. The "Maheshwar" pattern of sarees which are still appreciated are losing their hold simply because of the use of fleeting colours and loose textures. The "Ilkal" pattern, still maintains its high place although prices have been considerably declined. The Ahamadnagar patterns are notorious for their fleeting colours. Poona, Yeola and other places where rich silken cloth is turned out, are still prominent; but the present slack season has an effect on their business. The place of Sholapur sarees for their durability is yet firm and the Tikekar pattern from that district has been in prominence. It may be noted that there are very few factories that are successfully running showing thereby that the handloom weaving is purely a cottage industry. The only factory of automatic looms has been closed down. Some efforts are being made to replace the handlooms by powerlooms in the manufacture of sarees; but the results thus far are in favour of handlooms!

CALCUTTA RIOTS

TURKISH CRITICISM.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STAMBOUL, April 12.

Besides enjoying the "privilege of immunity", the Deputies of the Grand Turkish National Assembly possess such influence over the public here and are shown such reverence by the people as hardly ever falls to the lot of very high officials of the State. The reason for this extraordinary esteem in which these dignitaries are held, is that they are the representatives of the people and the "sovereignty belongs to the people", according to the Turkish Constitution. In spite of all this, Law rules supreme in the country and the framers of Law, that is, the Deputies also have to bow before it. A proof of this has recently been given. Tahsin Bey, the Deputy for Marash, was accused of abetting the murderers of a citizen in his constituency who was said to have been on bad terms with him. The Deputy was consequently deprived of the "privilege of immunity" and was brought before a court of justice as an ordinary citizen. The trial lasted long enough. Every evidence and all possible witnesses were thoroughly scrutinised. The Deputy was found guilty of having countenanced the "removal" of his adversary from out of his way through the murderous activities of his servants or dependents. His actual participation in the heinous crime could not be established. Hence he has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Here is an evidence of the even-handed justice of the Turkish Courts which have always been attacked by the enemies of the Turks as the "dens of corruption and bribery where ordinary citizens can get no justice."

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES AND TURKISH PRESS.

As usual, Reuter's Agency conveyed very meagre news about the Hindu-Moslem fracas in Calcutta and did not cite any reason for this outburst of communal fury. The news created great anxiety here. Three daily papers wrote long articles on the Indian situation. The "Milliet" did not try to fathom the cause of the trouble properly. The article in it was simply an invective against religious fanaticism; for, the paper had the impression that the trouble broke out over cow-killing or the music in front of mosques. The "Vaqit" also, on the first day, prefaced the Reuter's telegram with a similar expression of views. But the next day, there appeared a long article in it, in which the situation was analysed more fully. This article may be summarised thus:—

The source of trouble is the question of instituting the "Reforms" in the N. W. Frontier Province of India. The trouble centres round a political and not a religious question. Critics, continues the writer of the article, who think that Hindus and Moslems should live at peace with each other, for they belong to the same race and are the children of the same soil, do not take into consideration those social, economical and cultural causes which have made two distinct entities—nations in the real sense of the word—of the Hindus and Moslems. It is not religion alone which separates them, it is their history, their tradition and their outlook on life which keeps them from merging together as one people. The writer then enumerates the various factors which made them develop into two separate entities and is of opinion that all efforts made towards coalescing them into one, will prove fruitless and even harmful to the cause of Indian freedom. Let the Indians, he proceeds, face facts squarely and try to utilise such of the tendencies of the two for the cause of freedom as can be availed off. According to the writer, the Muslims on the whole are more extremist than the Hindus; for, the latter are wealthy generally and hence are afraid of a change in the established order of things which may deprive them of their secure position in the economic and hence political life of the country. They are suspicious of the Muslims and their growing influence, while the Muslims are afraid of the Hindu majority.

The writer in the "Sone Saat" denounces the British administration which could not bring about amity between various elements of the population in sipte of a century of its rule, while under the Muslim kings, both the communities lived at peace with each other. In the opinion of this writer also, the cause of the recent trouble is the political question of "Reforms" in the N. W. F. Province.

SIR RONALD LINDSAY'S RETURN.

The British Ambassador has returned from London and is said to have come armed with fuller powers to solve the Mosul question finally. The Turkish Press is also very sanguine regarding the parley about to be commenced at Angora. This optimism is rather inexplicable. The only reason given by the local press, about its "brilliant expectations" is that the international situation obliges Great Britain to talk sense to Turkey and accommodate her claim. It will be a pity if this "accommodation" of claim results in paltry economic concession and some minor alterations in the frontier line in favour of Turkey. But let us not anticipate.

COAL DEADLOCK.

PREMIER'S PROPOSALS

REJECTED BY COAL-OWNERS.

LONDON, May 21.

The coal-owners sent a reply to Mr. Baldwin, unfavourable to the acceptance of the Premier's proposals, on the conclusion of a meeting at which an objection was raised to the suggested legislation providing for a permanent Wages Board, compulsory arbitration and assessment of the industry's capacity to pay wages on the basis of the full proceeds of the industry during the March quarter.

In the meantime the miners' delegates have dispersed and will remain at home until recall. Hitherto the miners have received from the Premier a bare acknowledgment of yesterday's resolution.—Reuter.

COAL-OWNERS' REPLY

DEMANDS POLITICAL NON-INTERFERENCE,

LONDON, May 21.

The Owners' reply declares that Mr. Baldwin's proposals will not help in increasing the efficiency of the industry. On the contrary it will be impossible to continue to conduct the industry by private enterprise unless it is accorded some freedom from political interference that is enjoyed by other industries. It demands a period of freedom from industrial unrest and political interference when owners guarantee that throughout the industry there shall be a systematic effort at development and progressive improvement.

It urges the restoration of the eight hour day in order to reduce production costs, declaring that, if this is accepted, the reduction of wages will not exceed ten per cent.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S WARNING TO MINERS.

OFFER OF SUBSIDY OPEN TILL 31ST.

LONDON, May 22.

Letters couched in unusually firm terms are addressed by Sir Ronald Waterhouse on behalf of Mr. Baldwin to the miuing Association and the Miners' Federation, arising from the turning down of the Premier's coal proposals.

The communication to the former expresses great regret at the Association's uncompromising attitude though it admits that the owners have made advances from the original position while the Federation remains exactly as it did last July. The "Prime Minister profoundly disagrees with the Association attributing the industry's troubles to political interference. What is called political interference in the mining industry has been entirely due to the incapacity now again so conspicuously shown by that industry, unlike other industries, to settle its disputes for itself."

NEED FOR INTERFERENCE.

The letter deplores the Association's inability to recognise that it was quite impossible for any government to have stood aside where the national wellbeing was so vitally and disastrously affected. It points out that the essential feature of the Government's proposal was that both sides should agree to leave the crucial point of dispute—the figure of the minimum percentage on the basis in various districts—for arbitration in the last resort. This principle was over and over again accepted by other great industries. Admittedly the other side's attitude made this at present impossible but the letter declares that the Prime Minister cannot refrain from comment on the Association which appears to show inadequate appreciation of the nature of the proposal and the gravity of the present situation.

USELESS TO MEET.

The letter sent to the Federation says that in view of the latter's refusal to consider alteration in the wages and hours it is useless for the Premier to meet them until they are prepared to submit practical proposals to meet the circumstances. Government reluctantly accepted some recommendations of the Coal Report in the hope of effecting a settlement, but now "it must clearly be understood that government regain freedom for all purposes and no longer hold themselves bound by terms of an offer which has been rejected." It further states that government cannot hold open beyond 31st May the offer of any further subsidy.—Reuter.

LETTER TO MR. COOK FROM, T. U. C.

DID PREMIER REPUDIATE SIR H. SAMUEL'S PROPOSALS?

LONDON, May 22.

A suggestion that Mr. Baldwin gave countenance to Sir Herbert Samuel's proposals and later repudiated them underlies the letter from the T. U. C. to Mr. Cook in which an appeal is made to Sir Herbert Samuel to speak without reservation. The letter asks: "Will Sir H. Samuel deny that consultations took place between himself and Mr. Baldwin on the terms of the memorandum?" It declares the memorandum was accepted by the T. U. C. on a definite assurance that Government would accept them as a basis of negotiation, and on that understanding the general strike would be cancelled and the lock-out notices withdrawn.

In the meantime, the T. U. C. appeals to workers to support the miners financially.—Reuter.

AFTER-STRIKE DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, May 22.

At a meeting between the railway companies and the railway unions arrangements were arrived at for the suspension of guaranteed week thus enabling the companies to spread out work and remove after-strike difficulties.—Reuter.

ON HUNGER STRIKE FOR FIVE WEEKS.

BABBAR AKALI PRISONERS' PLIGHT.

CONDITION REPORTED CRITICAL.

LEADERS REFUSED INTERVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 21.

I am credibly informed that 10 Babbar Akali convicts are on hunger strike for the last five weeks in the Central Jail, Lahore. Their demand is that they be given the status of political prisoners and should, in matters of labour and diet, be governed by the rules and regulations which have been formed for them. Some of the religious and political leaders requested permission for an interview in order to ascertain the full facts and to discuss the situation with the Government.

LEADERS REFUSED INTERVIEW.

The Government has absolutely refused all such requests for an interview. The condition of almost all of them is growing serious day by day. Some are now in the jail hospital because of their critical state. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has tried to ascertain the full facts to get this affar settled but has not so far succeeded. The public press of India in general, and the Punjab in particular, is requested to please take up this matter so that the Government may give an opportunity to public leaders to discuss the whole question with the Babbar Akali prisoners, and to make an attempt to effect an honourable settlement if possible. I hope that the gravity of the situation will be realised and the necessary steps immediately taken.

EXPENDITURE ON VICEREGAL VISIT.

A PUNJAB CONTROVERSY.

The Editor of the Lahore "Nation" writes:—

The Diretor of Information has been at unnecessary pains to contradict an alleged statement appearing in the "Nation" of April 18th 1926. All that that statement was that monies out of public revenues had been spent in arranging 'festivities and gaieties' for the Viceroy's visit to Lahore. It was stated further that we understood that a sum of rupees twelve thousand had been allocated for this purpose. We deplored this expenditure out of public revenues and are surprised to find that the Director of the Information Bureau has failed to meet that charge. Instead he sets himself up to concoct charge which we never levied and then proceeds placidly to demolish those charges. His Excellency the Governor was perfectly justified in incurring expenditure out of his own purse. In fact we made it absolutely clear that we wanted "the opulent retinue of guests who witnessed these festities" to provide "the money out of their own pockets." If any words of ours have been misconstrued by the Director of Information to mean that His Excellency the Governor did not spend the money out of his own purse. we regret the fact that we should have given occasion to the least intelligent to misconstrue our words. But we ask the Director of Information not to play the ostrich. And we ask him to let the public know how much money (and with whose sanction) has geen spent out of public revenues for the purpose of arranging "festivities and gaieties" for the Viceroy's cancelled visit. The Director owes us an apology and the public an explanation.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

CHOICE AND CHANCE AT KARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, May 18.

The elections to the School Board of the N. Kanara District Local Board took place here yesterday and occupied both the morning and the afternoon. The most interesting part was the contest for four out of the 12 seats open to election by the District Board members—viz. 3 general and 1 for an 'educational expert.' On the question of adopting candidates for these seats by the Nationalists 'alias' 'the People's Party' the Party all but foundered. At their meeting one member from Siddapur who had been taken for a staunch N.-C.-O. puritan, but has latterly fallen from grace having taken up a muktarship at a Mamlatdar's court only disowned and ridiculed the Congress name and connection, and altogether behaved as though, (as a gentleman from Hlyal put it) he would kick the ladder by which he rose. To the great surprise of people in Karwar, a whole contingent of members from the south belonging to a dominant community had come with their minds made up in favour of a candidate who could have no claim upon their suffrage as Nationalists, and no amount of argument nor suggested possible alternatives could move them from their position. There is reason to suppose that all open disloyalty to party principles must have been due in no small measure to official influence very subtly exercised. However it is some consolation that in spite of the folly of some of them Fortune favoured the Nationalists' cause: for in the very critical and crucial election to the three general seats Messrs. R. G. Yagi and K. R. Haldipurkar (Congressmen) having been declared elected with 14 and 13 votes respectively, two other candidates—a Congressmin and a non-Congressman—came next below with just 12 votes each and the lots which had to be cast to determine the choice between those two gave their blind but deserved verdict in favour of Mr. Keltar, the true Congressman of Halyal! So there is hope yet for the party, if it will not tempt fortune too muche in future.

RLY. WORKSHOPS' COMMITTE'S REPORT.

ECONOMIC & CONSTRUCTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

SIMLA, May 22.

The report of the State Railways Workshops' Committee has been published. This Committee was appointed by the Railway Board in December last to investigate and report upon the capacity of the present workshops and the necessity for enlarging or improving them in order to deal with repairs to the increasing rolling stock economically and efficiently. The terms of reference also covered questions of co-ordinating and standardizing the work of the various workshops, the cost of manufacture of spare parts and increased utilisation of Indian products.

Sir Vincent L. Raven, Chairman of the Committee, arrived in India on the 1st of January and the enquiry was immediately set on foot. The investigations of the Committee covered only workshops and running sheds of the North Western, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Eastern Bengal Railways. The report contains 15 plans of workshops and a map of the State railway system. A distinctive feature is the large number of statistical and cost tables that have either been worked into the report or form an annexure thereto.

CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY POSSIBLE.

The main findings of the Committee may be briefly summarised as follows:—While the existing workshops of the State railways have been able to maintain the rolling stock in a safe running condition, considerable improvements both in the direction of economy and expedition are considered to be possible with better organisation. Among the chief criticisms are the paucity of skilled supervision, inadequate equipment and bad lay out, but the Committee lay special stress on the necessity for the improved internal organisation of the workshops for systematic working on lines developed in recent years in modern workshops in Great Britain and elsewhere.

REMODELLING OF WORKSHOPS.

The immediate introduction of the necessary facilities for rectifying these defects has been recommended. While the Committee recommend the closing down of certain of the existing workshops and the rebuilding of others, they criticise in detail various proposals which were under consideration for extensions to and remodelling of wrkshops and suggets reductions in some of these schemes.

Having in view the greater outturn of work that will result on the proper co-ordination of work as between workshops on the lines they recommend, the establishment of an entirely independent central workshops for the carrying out of all manufacturing operations does not find favour with the Committee who recommend instead the concentartion of the manufacture of locomotive spare parts at Jamalpur and Jhansi, and of the construction of new coaching vehicles at Lillooah and Kanchrapara.

USE OF INDIAN PRODUCTS

The Committee record the opinion that the spirit of stores purchase rules which aim at the increased utilisation of Indian products is being observed in the railway workshops and recommend the local manufacture of special steels, steel products and carriage bogie underframes. After a thorough examination of the vexed question of the cost of spare parts manufactured in railway workshops, the Committee arrive at the conclusion that such manufacture is being carried out by the railways at rates which compare favourably with those at which they could be obtained from outside agencies.

Other recommendations of importance relate to the pressing need for improved systems of cost accounting and store-keeping. The Committee's report as a whole while containing criticisms of certain aspects of the work of State railway workshops indicates definite lines on which they should be improved and developed so that the Indian railways may benefit by the experience gained during and since the war in British workshops where methods and equipment have been completely revolutionised with great benefit to the cost and efficiency of production.—A. P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH

INDIAN WISHES NOT CONSULTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 22.

When asked by a press representative to give his opinion concerning the summary of Lord Birkenhead's speech, Mr. Andrews stated that it was necessary to see the full report before a final conclusion could be reached. What had appeared in the press had caused him grave concern and he had been thinking it over very seriously ever since he was intending to go down personally to Mahatma Gandhi in order to lay the whole situation with regard to the Colour Bar Bill in South Africa fully before him.

PREMATURE CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Andrews said further that it had been a recognised principle hitherto in all previous conversations on South African Indian question that the goal to be kept in view was an amicable settlement not only between the two Governments but between the two peoples and in order to obtain that end mutual friendly consultations had hitherto been carried on between all parties concerned on difficult questions. But Lord Birkenhead's utterance with regard to the Colour Bar Bill appeared to have been made without any consultation of the wishes and sentiments of the Indian people and therefore his conclusions must be considered premature as far as the people of India were concerned.

'A BENEVOLENT REBELLION'

DR MOONJE DEFENDS RESPONSIVIST'S ACTION.

NAGPUR, May 22.

Presiding over a public meeing at Wardha held for the purpose of congratulating a Congress worker who has been just released from jail after serving two years rigorous imprisonment, Dr. Moonje referring to what has been termed as rebelling against the Congress said, "There are rebellions and rebellions. A rebellion can be malevolent as well as benevolent. A malevolent rebellion aims at the subversion and destruction of the institution against which it is raised while a benevolent rebellion undertakes as a last extreme remedy the most painful duty in a spirit of love and reverence for the institution against which it is directed of securing the enhancement of the prestige and virility of the institution."

The rebellion of the Responsivists is of such a benevolent type and we feel confident that the enterprise begun at Gaya by the Swaraj Party, of which we were then not an unimportant part, of bringing back the Congress to paths of practical wisdom will be completed and brought to its logical conclusion by this so called rebellious and hated Responsive Co-operatin Party. We have no fears or doubts. Our vision is clear and the path straight before us. We have above all the confidence that the Congress will soon come round to appreciate the wisdom and opportuneness of our 'rebellion."—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

LAHORE, May 22.

The Chief Justice and Justice Jailal of the Lahore High Court have rejected the appeal preferred by a convict named Mohammad Aslam, and confirmed the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, for murdering a man named Mahomed Hussain who gave information to the police which led to the seizure of thirteen packets of cocaine from the House of the appellant last year.—A. P.

WAYS OF ATTAINING SWARAJ

DREAD OF HINDU RAJ—A MYTH.

RIOTS—MERE ACTS OF 'GOONDAS' ONLY.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

KRISHNAGAR CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

KRISHNANAGAR, May 22.

Amidst a large attendance of delegates and visitors, the Bengal Provincial Conference opened here this afternoon at 2-30.

Proceedings began with the singing of "Bande Matram" and special songs prepared by Kaji Nazrulislam. After Mr. B. K. Lahiri read his address of welcome, Mr. Sasmal was garlanded and conducted to the rostrum.

Amongst those present on the dais included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty, Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majumdar, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Kumar Devendralal, Mr. Prithwis Roy, Maulvi Syed Majud Bux. Maulvi Ahmed Ali and Maulvi Jolluddin and others.

Telegrams from Sir P. C. Mitter and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, wishing success to the Conference and expressing inability to attend it were read.

KRISHNAGAR, May 22.

In welcoming the delegates to the Bengal Provincial Conference Mr. Lahiri referred to the past glories of Nadia and said:—"Time was in the annals of Bengal when Navadwip was a pilgrim centre for scholars, when keeping light and tending carefully Bengal's lamp of knowledge and collecting the scattered wisdom of distant stats of learning for the benefit of Bengalees, Navadwip enjoyed an honourable place in the national life of Bengal."

After referring to the deaths of Deshabandhu Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. Lahiri said:—"The problems for a subject people are countless. All nations have various difficulties to face, but those which confront a subject people are numerous beyond comparison and, in addition, painfully complicated with diverse intricacies of social life. We are dying out, minute by minute, and by slow degrees This is not our sole misfortune. Our greatest misfortune is that we have to explain to our countrymen, by means of speeches that we are in subjection and we love to depend on others. We do not feel in our inmost soul the agony of subjection. foreign administration does occasionally demonstrate this in an unmistakable manner, but even though it sits as a crushing nightmare on our chests, we are apt to forget it. Only the other day many of our spirited and patriotic young men were taken away and placed in confinement without trial, but has that thought been always present in our minds to remind us of our fallen conditions? We have not been able to devise any means for putting off the heavy burden of subjection that weighs on us like the old man in the story of "Sindbad the Sailor." Humbly holding out our hands, we have made endless efforts to awaken pity in his hard heart. Those efforts have been in vain. In our resentment we have declared that we shall have nothing to do with the administrative machinery by which we are being crushed, till we see, even in that machinery, evidences of sympathy and fellow-feeling. We have not been able to vindicate that resentment embittered by failure. We have put spokes in the whee of administration and tried to stop its working. We have threatened to stop pay ment of taxes which enables the Govern ment to coerce the people. We threatened that the whole country would refuse to pay taxes. Taught by bitter experience, we now realise that that ambition was a mere dream. To the Bengalee Mussalmans, who form the majoirty of the people of Bengal, Hindus are Kafirs, and to Hindus the Mussalmans are alien freebooters from Arabia. This is the upshot of our close association for centuries of our half a century of political agitation, of our Gandhi-Mahomed Ali co-operation. To-day, we have forgotten that the wretches who defile the temples. though they are Mussalmans, are also our brothers. To-day, Mussalmans have forgotten that the Hindus who retaliate by damaging mosques are their brothers, even if they are Hindus."

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

"These false impressions have poisoned the atmosphere of politics. That the presense of a third party is necessary as long as we quarrel is no longer obvious to our political consciousness. That is why the presence of a third party has become a desideratum. The Hindu community is perturbed at the thought of Sir Abdur Rahim forming a ministry with the support of Government, contrariwise, Mussalmans are frightened at the prospect of a Hindu Ministry being formed. Frightened of each other, neither community hesitates to vest additional powers in an arbitrary executive. It is now evident that for some time to come. communalism is going to be our aim and endeavour. However, much we may regret it, this can hardly be avoided. The resentment that was roused by the Shudd and Sangathan movements, the resentment which flared up in Kohat and Malabar and both surprised and astounded us, has now found its way into Bengali homes. It is, therefore, useless to attempt to conceal it. Perhaps it may be in the high design of Providence that we shall, through our efforts at solving these problems attain to national self-consciousness. So we shall not set aside this conflict, this hostility. Rather shall we owe to it. Let us not deny that this problem is Bengal's, that this hostility flourishes among Bengalis. The poison which our non-Bengali countrymen, after being painfully troubled by it, have brought to our doors, we shall drink up the whole of that poison like Nilkanta and it is for Bengalis to stand the full effects of that poison.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

It is futile to enquire into the causes of the Calcutta riots, or to apportion blame for them. To-day, Mussalmans demand that even non-Mussalman communities will have to abide by the injunctions of the Shariat. Their second demand is that, though for a long time Mussalmans have been converting Hindus to Islam, though other non-Hindu communities are adding to their numbers by taking converts, both from Hindus and Mussalmans, yet Hindus must not be given a similar right. Their third demand, as understood from their conduct and a deep examination of their pronouncements, is that when Mussalman rowdies destroy a temple, Hindus must be content with the expressions of condemnation, but when Hindu rowdies retaliate by destroying mosques, Mahomed Ali lead forth his so called war battalions. Mussalman leaders have unanimously declared that unless these demands are satisfied they will refuse to acknowledge any brotherly relationship with Hindus. This one-sided claim of Mussalmans is in every way repugnant to civic rights. The foundation of politics is in these civic rights. I hope that in judging of this matter you will remember that in the eye of the State, Shariat, Shastras, Vedas, the Bible and the Quoran are of equal importance. In the use of public highways you are entitled to restrict the rights of one only to the extent that you are also limiting the rights of his opponent. We invite the different communities of Bengal to adopt this general rule. to be nited and punctilious in protecting their rights. We do not desire oppression, bloodshed and the defiling of places of worship. We do not, on the other hand, desire cowardice. We desire that Hindus, Mussalmans. Sikhs, Parsis and Christians may remain united within the limits of their rights and grow strong with the strengh of their respective religious feelings. All should be solicitous of communal welfare, and everyone should be zealous in respecting the rights of others, even if this should, for the present, lead to communal tension. and thereby create a likelihood of confusion. We shall, through that very confusion, learn to appreciate the value of civic rights. What we cannot decide by discussions we may be able to solve after a period of trying experiences."

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

"Till we have reached such a settlement, till communal amity is restored by mutual agreement, it is difficult to lay down what course our political life should take. Our aim is to win the right of self-determination. That right of self-determination will not be the peculiar right of any one Hindu, or Mussalman, Sikh or Jain or Parsi or Christian, it will be that of the whole nation. Let it not be forgotten that in spite of countless differences they are all brothers, their interests all lie in one direction. The powerful State authority that profits by the subjection of both communities is upheld by others. Between them on the one hand and both communities on the other. there is a conflict of interests, and however lightly its domination may press on either community there is no hope of ever becoming free from it. There is no other way to shake off the eager impatience of that domination and to win freedom and self-respect, except by the joint efforts of Hindus and Mussalmans."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal. in the course of his Presidential address referred to the death of Mr. C. R. Das and said that though he was no more, Mr. Das was with them in spirit. The late Mr. Das gave his all to the country while he was alive. The president thought that Mr. Das must be guiding their destiny even now from beyond.

Referring to the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Mr. Sasmal said that Sir Surendranath's name would ever shine in letters of gold in the new history of India.

Mr. Sasmal regretted the absence of Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose and Satyendra Chandra Mitra and others. As president of the Bengal Provincial Conference, he offered them felicitations. and said that those who had known them intimately and mixed with them could never believe that they were capable of doing any harm to any individual or society. But who could convince the Bureaucracy of this, he asked. It was not necessary for him to remind them that Government was only making itself odious by detaining without trial these spirited and patriotic young men in unhealthy Mandalay.

SWARAJ DEFINED

Mr. Sasmal then proceeded to discuss the ideal they should have before them and said that the time had come when their goal, in other words what they meant by Swaraj, should be explained and placed before the people in clear terms by the Bengal Provincial Conference. He discussed the term Swaraj and said that it could not mean anything less than the attainment of full political freedom by the 33 crores of men and women of India.

Mr. Sasmal. continuing, criticised the means advocated by Co-operators. Non-Co-operators. Swarajists and Terrorists for the achievement of their goal. He said that their goal could only be reached by revolution. By revolution, he meant, only an ideal means to reach an ideal goal, not a destructive shortcut to success but constructive work, which would change the mentality of the people and which would create mental, moral, intellectual and physical strength. He however, felt that in practice they had to carve their ideal to suit the present circumstances.

Proceeding, Mr. Sasmal said that if they were not granted full Responsigle Government, i.e., facilities for the attainment of full political freedom, they had the divine right to work constructively for that ideal.

After surveying the present political situation and the problems that confronted the people as well as the Government, the President said that their present depetty incidents like these. They could not imagine that a day might come when Hindus would not hesitate to become Mussalmans and Mussalmans would not hesitate to become Hindus, if that would bring them Swaraj. Pacts were necessary until that consummation was reached to attain success in their struggle for Swaraj.

ELECTIONS.

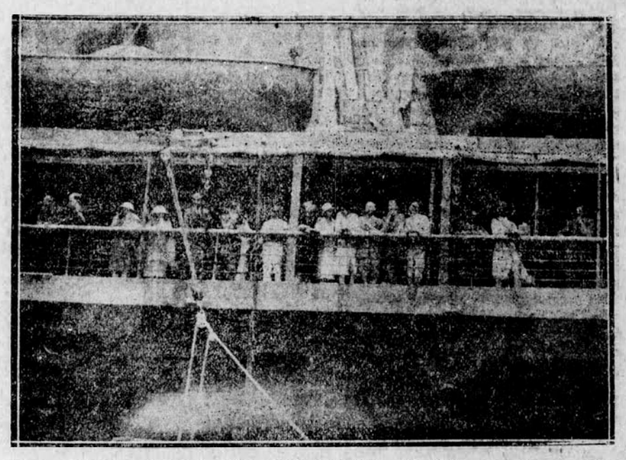
Referring to the elections, Mr. Sasmal said that the elections were coming soon and that Government was determined to revive dyarchy. Some of their loyal and educated countrymen had lost their sleep and appetite for the acceptance of ministerships. "I can assert without doubt that had the Government made an announcement that before the Royal Commission in 1929, they would not revive the question of Ministerships in Bengal then they would not have experienced a single of the regrettable incidents of the last two months," said Mr. Sasmal

According to him the remedy for a permanent solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem lay in cutting at the root of lavish claims of mischief-makers and self-seekers, in establishing an all-India organisation to ensure that Moslems might not call Hindus 'Kaffirs' and Hindus might not regard Moslems as 'Mlechhas.'

TAKE MASSES INTO ACCOUNT.

Finally, Mr. Sasmal made an appeal to the people not to degrade national institutions, such as the Congress, and conferences as mere annual shows. He also told them that Swaraj could not be achieved without taking the masses into account. The masses must be lined with all national organisations, the national workers serving as the best chain of intercourse. Those who had the good fortune to experience this relationship with the masses, observed Mr. Sasmal, must have realised that it was as a sacred thread to the Brahmins and as pure and noble as the gentle Ganges, issuing out of the Himalayas.—Free Press.

THE MAHARAJAH OF INDORE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.



A scene ion board the s.s. "Rawalpindi" before it left Bombay shores sarrying with it the young Maharaja of Indore and the second batch of the party of Tukoji Rao Holkar.

THE JAM SAHEB OF NAVANAGOR LEAVES ON A HOLIDAY TO EUROPE.

H. H. The Maharajah Jam Saheb, who was also one of the passengers per s.s. "Rawalpindi", photographed while he was boarding it.

CONGRESS WORKER'S CONFERENCE

KRISHNANAGAR, May 22.

At the first meeting of the All-Bengal Congress workers' Conference, held this morning, Mr. Surendranath Biswas presiding, a resolution was adopted, urging the workers to carry on the programme chalkd out by the late Deshbandhu Das. An amendment was moved to effect the elimination of the Bengal Pact, but was subsequently withdrawn.—Free Press.

YOUNGMEN'S CONFERENCE

KRISHNANAGAR, May 22.

At the Youngmen's Conference, Mr. Upendranath Bannerjee, in his presidential address, urged the youngmen to organise for the service of the motherland and the attainment of Swaraj. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sen-Gupta, who attended, also addressed the Conference.—Free Press.

The Ahmedabad police have arrested three persons one of whom is the Deputy Station Master of Khodiyar, on a charge of using counterfeit currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100 each.

MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

LEAVES BOMBAY FOR OXFORD

As stated in our yesterday's issue the young Maharajah Holkar of Indore left Bombay on Saturday by the English mail steamer "Rawalpindi", for proceeding to Oxford to complete his course of studies, accompanied by Dr. M. E. Hardy, his guardian and Mrs. Hardy, Lala Raghuraj, assistant guardian, Mr. Armstrong, tutor, and Mr. Young, companion, and also a few "huzurias"

The Maharajah on his way to England will halt for about a week at Lucerne to see his father, the Ex-Maharajah.

The other Indore party, as stated in yesterday's issue, is composed mainly of the old favourite courtiers and dependents of Tukoji Rao Holkar, or the relatives of the courtiers and dependents, viz., Mrs. Rao, (mother of the junior ex-Maharani Indirabai), Mrs. Jadhav and Miss Jadhav (wife and daughter respectively of Mr. Sunder Babu the favourite A D C of the ex-Maharajah) and one maid-servant. Also Madhlia Babu Jadhav, A D C to the late Maharajah, Baba Bhau Joshi, late Karkhandar and Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Bapuji Khambatta, Reception Officer of the Holkar Durbar. The party is also accompanied by three "huzurias."

ADDRESS TO JAM SAHEB.

Before a large gathering in the pandal specially erected in the Princess Street, an address was presented to H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar on Saturday morning. Prominent among those present were the rulers of Limbdi, Dhrangadhra, Vankaner, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla and others. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who presided over the function read the address and presented it to H. H. the Jam Saheb in a beautiful silver easket.

The Maharaja in reply expressed his feeling of thanks for the address and gave his blessings to the daughter of Mr. Lalji Naranji on the occasion of her marriage. He also presented valuable dress, ornaments and gold and silver utensils to Mr. Lalji Naranji.

The function came to an end with a vote of thanks to the chair.

KNOWLEDGE OF SANSKRIT

ESSENTIAL FOR EVERY HINDU

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"I am of opinion that Sanskrit cannot be dispensed with in matters religious. The translation, no matter however accurate, cannot replace the original *mantras* which have an import of their own. Besides it would be detracting from the solemnity of the *mantras* which have been repeated in Sanskrit for centuries, to repeat them today in the vernaculars. But I am clear that each *mantra* and every rite should be accurately interpreted and explained to the person repeating the *mantra* on participating in the rite. A Hindu's education must be regarded as inadequate without a knowledge of the rudiments of Sanaskrit. Hinduism would be extinct without Sanskrit learning and Sanskrit scholarship being cultivated on an adequate scale. We have made the language difficult by the present system of education, it is not really so. But even if it is difficult, practice of religion is still more so. He, therefore, who would practise religion must regard as comparatively easy all the steps to it, however difficult they may appear to be.

C. P. AND BERAR

NON-BRAHMIN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Mr. H. A. Deshmukh, Chairman, Reception Committee of the C. P. Berar Non-Brahmin, writes:—It is likely to be held at Chikhli in Talk. Buldana on the 25th and 26th instant, instead of at Karodi.

Instead of free meals As. 8 per diet will be charged.

Railway station for Chikhali is either Khamgaon or Malkapur and further by motor.

In St. Thomas Mount Soccer the drawn match of Monday evening between the Machine Gunners and the First Platoon was replayed on Thursday evening and ended in a defeat of the Gunners by two goals.

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NEW YORK LETTER

NEW EAST & NEW WEST

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN'S LECTURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 10.

People in the Oriental countries have long been accustomed to regard London and Paris as the two great metropolises of the West which are the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. For many generations the truth of such a belief could not be doubted, and, therefore, it was natural that these two cities should be looked upon as the chief centres of international activity. But few people in the East have yet begun to realize the great importance which New York has gained—and is still gaining—in the field of cosmopolitanism. In fact, it is not known to many—not even to those whose business it is supposed to be to know about these things and inform the masses of the people that to-day New York has surpassed the other two metropolises, and ranks as the most cosmopolitan city in the world. New York houses within its extremely limited area, a greater variety of nationalities than any other city in either hemispheres. It is natural, therefore, that she should also possess a larger number of movements and organizations with an international outlook, than any other city. There are literally hundreds of societies, leagues, clubs, associations, boards, alliances and forums, whose entire purpose and scope of work is international. Every day one comes across some new organization with some phase of internationalism as its object, and judging from the number of men and women who attend meetings of these organizations, they seem to be growing in popularity.

MR. SYED HOSSAIN'S LECTURE.

Only the other day, we learnt of the formation of the International Club of the City of New York, which has for its purpose, "the cultivation of a sympathetic understanding among the groups of various national background which form our cosmopolitan city." Among the first things it did, was to arrange for an address on "The New East and the New West." The "Open Social Meeting" at which this address was delivered was held on April 4, and the speaker of the afternoon was none other than our good friend, Mr. Syed Hossain, formerly Assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Independent", (Allahabad) and, at present Editor of "The New Orient" here. The day was Easter Sunday, but it did not seem to deter people from coming to the lecture, because the attendance was quite impressive. Even more impressive and,—to me, hopeful,—was the attitude of respectful attention among those present, their eagerness to know about the New East, as well as about the New West, and their appreciation of what they heard in that meeting.

Mr. Syed Hossain, as usual, gave a very instructive and interesting lecture which I have attempted to summarize below, scrupulously maintaining the spirit and much of the substance of the speech, although I was compelled to reproduce most of it in other than his language. The speaker said:—

Our business to-day is to consider two new phenomena,—the New East and the New West—which have become so significant and so real that due attention must be paid to them.

Let us then first find out whether there is such a thing as a New West. It is often said that it is a privilege to be alive in this period. What is the reason? The reason is that in these days we are witnessing a new cycle of activity, the passing away of the old order of human conduct and the coming of a new dawn, a new epoch, a new way of life. And none of us is so humble or so insignificant as not to play his or her part in this transition.

A NEW EUROPE.

Try and recall the West—Europe and America—of a decade ago, of the days before 1914. A suggestion in those days that such a thing as new Europe was imminent, would have been laughed at. There was nothing new in Europe. Everything was as it had been fixed for generations. But after the tremendous material upheaval and the gigantic spiritual commotion through which Europe has passed since 1914, few persons in Europe or elsewhere would feel disposed to dispute the Birth of a New Europe. For, the proofs of this new birth are too many. The old signs, the old landmarks, the old ways of thought and action have gone and a new mode of life has come into being. Human consciousness has been quickened as a result of the developments of past years, which have also awakened and quickened human conscience. The "smugness" which used to characterize most of the well-fed, prosperous and carefree men and women of the West seems to have been disturbed. Until 1914, the then existing routine of life was regarded as the best in this best of all possible worlds. Nothing was lacking. Everything they did, everything they thought was absolutely right. Then came the catastrophe of the Great War, and shocked them out of their dreams. Their self-satisfaction and complacency received a jolt. Adversity awakened them. To-day they realize that eating, and sleeping and a feverish pursuit of material things is not enough. Something more is needed. Something which they had neglected so far, is needed to make life worth living. Spirituality, morality and principles should form the standards of human conduct; without a spiritual reason for it, the routine of life becomes drab, uninteresting and empty.

THE CHANGING EAST.

While this powerful and extensive transition was taking place in the West, the East also was passing through a stage of transition. Up to 1914, the East too, was, like Europe, in a state of stagnation. Her inertia was even more regrettable. What was the matter with the East? The East was not suffering from a sense of exaggerated self-satisfaction which was the ailment of the West. The East had not achieved anything like the industrial success, which had given the West a sense of elation and exaltation. The problem in the East was that she was so content with the accomplishments of her ancient sages, philosophers, artists and intellectuals that she did not feel the need of any further activity. Besides, the West in its inevitable projection of the control of matter had subjugated the East, and undoubtedly retarded her progress. As a result, the East languished in self-pity and an inferiority complex.

Then came the dreadful episode of 1914. It was not of her making, but as a dominated continent, the East became involuntarily involved in it. Of her were demanded huge sacrifices, which she made. The fire which roasted the West had also scorched the East. The pulse was quickened, and the foundations were shaken. The commotion in the East of to-day, perhaps, is not as obvious to the casual observer, as it is in the West. But the most fundamental notions have undergone a change. The very outlook on life is changing in the East.

It is, of course, true that despite the accelerated pace of awakening, the East has not changed, as for instance the West had, during the last century or as it has since the War. The difference, however, only lies in the direction of activity, not in its degree. The East has not broken away or drifted from her past. She still does conform to her age-old ways of living and thinking. But her transition has been in the direction of tryig "to live the spirit" of the wisdom of ages. And, thus, out of the trials and ordeals of the European War, has emerged a New East, just as surely as a New West.

THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE.

It was inevitable, then, that an interaction should take place between the New East and the New West. One of the forms which it is interaction assumed, has been the "throwing off" (or attempts to throw off) "the Western Domination by the East." The East has proved that neither her inertia nor her bondage has made of her the slave she has often been taken for.

The Russian people had fallen so completely under the control of their Czars that they were described as "slaves." But they had not become slaves, because the spark of resistance remained alive in their hearts, and finally burnt down the bonds of serfdom. Nor has the East which has been as completely dominated by the Western powers as ever the Russians were by their Czars, become a slave of the West. The spirit of resistance against wrong and injustice still exists in the East and is making itself effective.

There is no earthly reason, then that in this period of renaissance, this era of introspection and searching of hearts, there should not be found at least one community of people who would banish once for ever the notion that they have to hate anybody to honour their God or to fulfil their divine mission, or national destiny. Such a community can best be located in America, because nowhere is the soil so fertile for such a growth. You in America started with the rare and marvellous advantages of a national tradition of freedom. You were, as your great Emancipator said "conceived in liberty." "All men are born equal" is the cornerstone of your national Constitution. Democracy is your national characteristic. Europe, which has torn with Wars and national hatreds for centuries, been subject to the forces of autocracy and imperialism for ages, did not have the wonderful background you have. It would be the most natural thing if you became the nucleus of a community with a new and improved psychology.

The story is told that two persons had been lodged in a prison for some misdemeanor; One of them belonged to the average disorderly type of a denizen of the earth and the other represented a different group. While there, the two prisoners had nothing to engage themselves in, and silently sat peeping through the iron bars of the cell-window. One spent his hours, aimlessly gazing at the pile of rubbish and dirt heaped on the ground outside the window and the other amused himself by spending his time in gazing at the heavens and admiring the beauties of the stars and the number of worlds Beyond our reach but visible to our eyes and intelligible to our minds. The difference of outlook between these two persons, as it is with any two persons or groups, was one of deliberate conscious choice of their ways of life. He whose mental and intellectual faculties had a trend upwards, was not hindered even by the prison bars, while the other perhaps would have retained his muddy psychology even at the pinnacles of palace.

Are we then desirous of raising our standards of life and elevating our outlook? Are we prepared to try and realize the eternal and imperishable truths of humanity? An opportunity has been given to us to-day to straight, our paths. The vibration of this opportunity is all around us. Shall we take this opportunity of pioneering in the field of creating a better world, and making a stride towards divinity? Or, shall we, who were made in the image of God, remain as helpless as worms and continue to be driven like a herd of cattle. Let those of us who have understanding, who have vision, try and live up to some of our beliefs.

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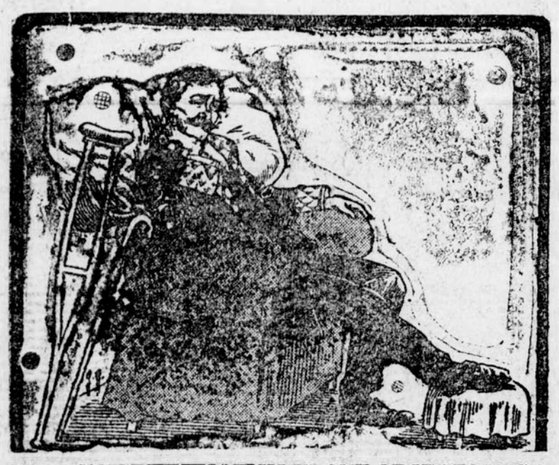

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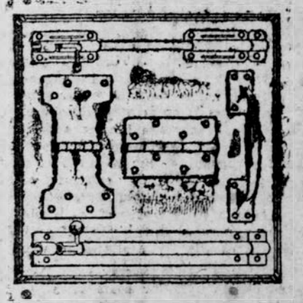

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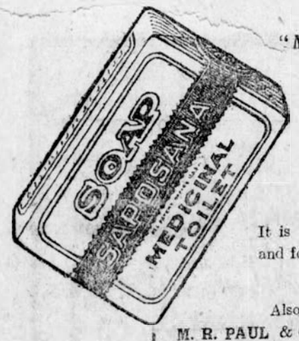

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MATCH WORKS ABLAZE.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S LOSS.

RANGOON, May 21.

Last night at Kemmendine a fire broke out at the Rangoon Match Works owned by a Bombay merchant, Mr. M. S. Hirjee, who is now in Japan, destroying the entire factory with all its contents none of which were insured. The loss is estimated at about a lakh and a half rupees though no official figure has been received.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock the whole building was ablaze within a few minutes and the fire burnt fiercely backed by a strong breeze. The building, 200 feet in length, was entirely destroyed. it was single-storied with a corrugated roof, its owner being Mr. M. Y. S. Jamal. It is valued at about twenty-five thousand rupees and was not insured. There was a large stock of materials in course of manufacture.

OFFICE SAVED.

The office premises in a separate wooden building were saved as well as piles of match wood logs in the factory compound. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

The leading fireman Mr. Lawrence, while engaged in removing the corrugated sheets and clearing the ground, accidently feel into a fifty feet deep well unknown to anyone. There was seven feet of water in the well and he was taken out with difficulty by lowering a line of hose with a loop at the end. He sostained injuries to the head, chest and arms and had to be removed to the hospital in an ambulance.—A.P.

MR. CHOUDHARY'S TRIAL

DEFENCE WITNESS DISALLOWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, May 20.

The case against Mr. Ramnarayan Choudhary, editor, "Tarun Rajastán" of Ajmer, under Sec. 177, Jaipur Penal Code, corresponding with Sec. 188 Indian Penal Code, for disobedience of the externment orders, was taken up in the City Magistrate's Court, Jaipur, on the 15th and 16th instants.

Asked by the Magistrate why he should not be tried for disobedience of orders Mr. Ramnarayan made a statement showing the inequity and illegality of the externment orders and his justification in entering Jaipur in disobedience thereof after having patiently waited for 15 months for the removal of this embargo on his legitimate movements.

The prosecution then produced four witnesses to prove the due promulgation of externment orders of Mr. Ramnarayan last year at Phulera (Jaipur State) and disobedience thereof by him on the 11th instant. In the course of the cross examination three of these witnesses, including one Inspector of Police, Jaipur City, clearly stated that the entry of Mr. Ramnarayan did not in any way tend to disturb public peace or cause annoyance or harm to any.

Further hearing of the case was resumed today when one C I D Constable was examined. The prosecution case being over Ramnarayan requested the Magistrate to summon one Mr. Mazmudar, Secretary, Mehkmakha, Jaipur, as a Court witness but the Magistrate declined to do so. On this Mr Ramnarayan applied to have Mr. Mazmudar summoned as a defence witness. The Magistrate rejected this application also and fixed the case for the 23rd instant for hearing arguments.

It is understood Mr. Ramnarayan is appealing to the Sessions Court against the Magistrate's orders. Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here from Lucknow this morning and had an interview with Mr. Ramnarayan for some time in the Court, and later in jail. Mr. Ramnarayan had an attack of dysentery after he was arrested, but is now better cheerfully facing his trial. He is kept in the hospital ward on medical diet, and his health and ordinary comforts are being properly looked after.

BHAGINI SAMAJ EXHIBITION.

RS. 12,000 FOR HARKISONDAS HOSPITAL

A meeting of the Bhagini Samaj Exhibition Committee was held when most of the members were present. An exhibition was organised by the Bhagini Samaj last February in aid of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital. The exhibition was very successful and brought to the said hospital a very decent contribution. The Secretary, Mr. K. G. Chitalia read the report of the Committee's work done for about six months when strenuous efforts were made for the success of the Exhibition and submitted the accounts.

In the meeting it was resolved that the members of the Committee, the volunteers and the ladies and gentlemen who, in diverse ways, had helped in bringing about the success of the Exhibition by way of financial aid, or exhibits presented to the Samaj, be heartily thanked and the Exhibition Committee be dissolved from that day.

It was also unanimously resolved that the Treasurer be empowered to hand over the proceeds of the Exhibition which amounts to about Rs. 12,000 net, after deduction of expenses, to the Trustees of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital.

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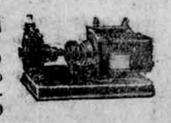
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